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PREMIER TUAN CHI-JUI RESIGNS; PATH IS OPENED TO COMPROMISE WITH SOUTH

PETROGRAD ON FIRE ANARCHY RAMPANT, IS SWEDISH REPORT

2,000 Slain In Moscow, Regular Pogroms In Other Big Cities

SOCIALISTS PARLEY

Kerensky, Asked for Leniency, Vows to Clear Out Bolsheviks

FIGHT FOR CAPITAL

Maximalists Claim They Can Resist Ten Times Other Forces

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Stockholm, November 15.—Travellers who have arrived at Haparanda from Finland bring the rumor that Petrograd is in flames.

London, November 15.—All news of the situation in Russia is coming, via Sweden, from the Finnish frontier and must be accepted with reserve. This applies equally to vague reports and to statements emanating from apparently sound authoritative sources, such as the Scandinavian Consulates, or Russian officials abroad.

The latest rumors from the Finnish frontier include stories of wholesale anarchy in the Provinces, it being stated that 2,000 people have been killed in Moscow and veritable pogroms have occurred at Kieff, Voronesh and other towns.

Socialists Negotiate

A telegram sent from Petrograd on the 13th stated that the Socialist leaders were negotiating with the Bolsheviks for the establishment of a Socialist Government with a program for a rapid conclusion of peace, the delivery of all land to the Land Committees and the summoning of the Constituent Assembly. The Bolsheviks insist on representation in the Government, which is refused and they decline an armistice unless this decision is reconsidered.

The Kerensky forces are concentrated close to Petrograd. The Socialist leaders are negotiating upon the following terms: Disarmament of the Red Guards. The control of the Petrograd Garrison to be transferred to the Municipality. Military operations to cease. A guarantee that Kerensky's army, on entering Petrograd, will not fire and will abstain from house-to-house searches and arrests.

To Silence Bolsheviks

Kerensky has issued a proclamation, re-affirming his adherence to the Revolution. He guarantees the clearing out of the Bolsheviks and the transference of power to an organisation comprising the Preliminary Parliament and the Committee for safeguarding the Revolution.

Heavy fighting is reported from Kieff, in which aeroplanes are participating and both sides have suffered numerous casualties. The armistice at Moscow has expired.

The situation in Russia is still most perplexing. The latest message from Stockholm, which was sent yesterday evening, states that news from Petrograd received by indirect channels is meager and contradictory, some reports declaring that Kerensky is master of the situation and others that he has definitely lost.

Evacuate Gatchina

A proclamation issued by the Maximalist commander, Muravieff, has been received. While denying that the Maximalist troops have joined Kerensky, it admits that they have evacuated Gatchina, 38 miles south of Petrograd, but only to avoid useless bloodshed and it asserts that they have taken up a defensive position near Petrograd, strong enough to resist ten times Kerensky's forces.

It concludes by declaring that three cruisers and six torpedo-boats from the Baltic Fleet, manned by Maximalists, are anchored in the Neva, in the center of Petrograd, prepared to bombard the Capital.

ITALY WITHDRAWS ADVANCE POST ON MOUNT TOMATICO

Elsewhere, Many Attempts At Progress by Invaders Repulsed

ALPINI TO RESCUE

Austrians Had Nearly Broken Through Asiago But Shattered by Charge

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 15.—(By wireless).—A German official communique reports: "We are advancing southwards in the moutains from Fonzaso and Feltre and are in contact with the enemy."

Rome, November 15.—An official communique reports:—"The enemy have intensified their action on our front in the mountains, from Asiago to the Valley of the Piave. On Tuesday, we effectively resisted night-attacks made on the front of Mount Sisemol-Meletta-Davanti.

"Attacks yesterday, further north and towards the front of Frisons-Brenta-Cismon, were repulsed. Further attacks between the Cismon and the Piave and at Mount Roncone were repulsed. We withdrew our advanced posts at Mount Tomatico.

"Fresh attempts made by the enemy to cross the river Piave failed. The units which have already crossed are being withheld in the Zenson loop marshes, between the Piave and Porto-di-Piave Vecchia."

Searching for Weak Spot

London, November 14.—Reuter's correspondent at Italian headquarters reported yesterday: "On the Alps, above the Venetian plains, the enemy are repeating the tactics adopted when breaking through on the Isonzo front. The troops commanded by Archduke Eugene are daily testing the Italian lines along the valleys leading to Asiago, hoping to find a weak spot from which they can sweep down on the rear of the Italian forces massed on the right bank of the Piave. The assailants are stronger in numbers, but the Italian defence, up to the present, has not been broken.

"The enemy had nearly broken through in the valleys north of Asiago, when, from a precipice in their rear, the Alpini fell upon the Austrians with such violence that the latter finally fled, leaving numbers of dead, wounded and prisoners."

Surprise Attack Fails

Rome, November 14.—The surprise attack made by the enemy against our positions from Lake Ledro to Lake Garza completely failed. The enemy were compelled to retire.

Our troops on Asiago Plateau, occupying advanced positions on Mount Longara, having repulsed four attacks by the enemy, withdrew their line further to the rear. There have been lively combats between Asiago and the Sugana Valley.

Between the river Brenta and the River Piave, the enemy now occupy the front of Tezze-Lamon-Fonzaso-Arten and Feltre. There have been intense artillery actions along the Piave. Attempts made by the enemy to cross the river at San Dona di Piave and Intestadura failed.

Desperate Fighting

There was desperate fighting at Gravem Dipapadoli and Zenson. Groups of the enemy penetrated the marshy region between the Piave and Vecchia, where the enemy were held up. We took 121 prisoners.

At the re-opening of the Chamber of Deputies, the Premier, Signor Orlando, said that the military situation was one of exceptional gravity. Italy, at the present moment, was facing the whole Austrian army and also most powerful reserves of the German army. Behind the heroic troops of Italy stood a united people.

Signor Orlando paid a handsome tribute to the spontaneous help rendered by Great Britain and France and remarked that the powerful and voluntary support accorded by the Allies, including the United States, was deeply appreciated by the whole nation and demonstrated how close was the solidarity of the Allies.

Faith in Allies

Subsequently, a resolution proposed by Signor Boselli, the Father of the Chamber, re-affirming their faith in the Allies and the necessity of national unity to help the army repel the invaders, was adopted by acclamation.

London, November 14.—With regard to General Fayolle's appointment, mentioned on the 12th, the War Office states that the British forces in Italy will operate under their own commanders.

Deadly Machine-Guns Daily Reaping Grim Toll in Streets of Petrograd

This photograph is probably the most startling and unusual we have received since the Russian revolution.

It shows very vividly the street fighting at close quarters in the Russian capital in August, when the rattle of machine-guns in the streets of the city recalled the early days of the revolution.

The scene is the Nevsky Prospect. The large building in the background is the public library, and it is from the roof of this building that the bullets from the machine-guns are mowing down the people in the street. The populace is seeking shelter immediately under the building or fleeing to other places of safety. Many, hit by the bullets, are lying dead or wounded on the street car lines. Others appear to be creeping away in fear. On the extreme left the wounded are being sent away in a vehicle. Near the foreground a woman is seen protecting her child by shielding it from the volley. The photo was probably taken from the adjacent arcade. Scenes similar to this undoubtedly have been of daily occurrence this week.

Six British Vessels Only Sunk in Week

Five Were Small Craft; Paris Reports Two French Ships Destroyed By U-Boats

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 14.—The Admiralty issues the following communiques: Last week, the number of merchantmen arriving at ports of the United Kingdom totalled 2,125 and the number sailing 2,307. There were sunk during the same period, over 1,600 tons, 1; under 1,600 tons, 5. Unsuccessfully attacked, 8. Fishing-vessels sunk, 1.

A submarine sank a British destroyer and a small monitor which were co-operating with our army in Palestine. Seven of the crew of the destroyer and twenty-six of the crew of the monitor are missing.

Paris, November 14.—An official communique states that 883 merchantmen arrived and 839 sailed from French ports last week. Two merchant-vessels over 1,600 tons were sunk and four unsuccessfully attacked during the same period.

Clemenceau Forming New French Ministry

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 15.—M. Clemenceau has accepted the task of forming a Cabinet.

166,000 Prisoners Captured by British

101,534 And 519 Guns Out Of 800 Taken On West Front Since Last July

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 15.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. H. W. Forster said that, since the beginning of the war, the British armies on all fronts have taken 166,000 prisoners and over 800 guns, 101,534 prisoners and 519 guns having been taken on the western front since July 1 last year.

Since July 1, 1916, the British armies in all the theaters of war have conquered or re-conquered approximately 128,000 square miles. They have also taken 30,197 prisoners and 186 guns from the Turks. The returns from Palestine are still incomplete.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Nov. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. Nov. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. Nov. 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Nov. 21
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza .....Nov. 23
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Nov. 24
For U.S., Canada and Europe:—
Per C.M. s.s. China .....Nov. 19
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Nov. 26
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga M. Nov. 21
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'hama M. Nov. 25

China Y.M.C.A. Man Tells Story Heard from Survivor Of Belgian Prince Massacre

U-Boat Destroyed Ship's Lifeboats, Took Crew on Deck, Threw Away Lifebelts, Then Submerged

The following deeply moving letter was received yesterday by Mr. Arthur Rugh, Secretary of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A. of China. The letter was written in New York on October 5 and is from a Y. M. C. A. leader well-known in China, who has recently been in France.

"I have just returned from four months' work in France with the British and American soldiers. We had an exciting crossing of the Atlantic on the Philadelphia. On the first day out we narrowly escaped a torpedo. It was coming for us just amidships and was in plain sight of all. At one time it leaped clear out of the water. It was sighted from the bridge and our vessel swerved quickly, allowing it to pass just under the stern, missing us by about twenty yards. Had we been going a fraction slower than we were, or had we not seen it in time, the vessel would have gone to the bottom.

"One of the passengers was William Snell, an American who has been torpedoed twice in the last six weeks. He was on the British steamer Belgian Prince when it was torpedoed, and the crew escaped in the lifeboats. The submarine commander destroyed the lifeboats, ordered them on to the deck of the submarine, threw away some of their lifebelts, took them out to sea and then suddenly submerged. Snell had hidden his life preserver under his raincoat. As the submarine sank he threw on his life preserver and plunged into the sea.

"Thirty-eight out of the forty-two were drowned, and after eleven hours in the water Snell was picked up unconscious and taken to a hospital. He again started for America on the next ship. On the first night out his ship, the Kenmore, was torpedoed and sent to the bottom. He again escaped in a lifeboat and landed on the coast of Scotland. He immediately started with us on the American liner Philadelphia. On the very first day out we narrowly escaped the torpedo, and later escaped another submarine.

"We have had a wonderful time in France and England. Our ten workers in the evangelistic group, divided into five teams, have already carried the Gospel message to over 250,000 of the British and American troops. Some of them will continue throughout the entire year bringing the message to thousands upon thousands of men. The fifty college men that I took over from Princeton and North-Western have made good in the local huts both with the British and American troops.

"We were deeply moved by the sights we saw in France. Before beginning our day's work my wife and I would sometimes go down to a local hut before six in the morning to serve the men on the trains who are pouring up to the trenches. Sometimes we would give out more than 5,000 cups of coffee and cocoa free of charge in about two hours' time.

"At other times we were working in the hospitals among the long rows of cots with the wounded soldiers. In some wards all the men had been gassed with the deadly mustard gas, odorless and invisible, which kills some and leaves others in an agony for weeks, burned from head to foot. I spent a month in each of the three big base camps at Havre, Rouen and Etaples with several hundred thousand men.

"I had a thrilling time up at the battlefront. I also visited the American troops of General Pershing's force. We took up with General Pershing the great moral menace which is confronting our men in France, where the conditions are indescribable. Our workers are trying to make a great fight against this deadly enemy."

Ll. George Satisfies Paris Speech Critics

Draft Scheme Approved By Wilson; No Interference With Army Chiefs

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 15.—The political excitement has subsided as the result of the statement made by Mr. Lloyd George, in the House of Commons, yesterday, which satisfied critics that no interference with General Sir William Robertson, Chief of the Imperial General Staff and General Sir Douglas Haig is contemplated.

It is now expected that, on the 19th, Mr. Asquith will deal with Mr. Lloyd George's speech in Paris, rather than with the Allied agreement, which is believed to have been long under consideration as a substitute for the old unwieldy inter-Allied conferences. Some fears are expressed that the system will prove difficult to work.

The Daily Chronicle declares that the draft of the scheme was prepared by the British Cabinet, submitted to the General Staffs, approved by President Wilson and accepted by France and afterwards by Italy on the occasion of Mr. Lloyd George's visit. The journal declares that General Smuts was intimately associated with the scheme, to which he attaches vital importance. He will probably accompany Mr. Lloyd George when the Council considers general military questions, otherwise Sir Eric Geddes or Mr. A. J. Balfour will attend.

General Villa Breaks Out Yet Once Again

His Followers At Grips With The Government's Troops At Owinaga

Reuter's Service

New York, November 14.—The Associated Press correspondent at Presidio, Texas, reports that fighting has occurred between General Villa's forces and the Government troops at Owinaga.

BIG TONNAGE ADDITION FROM U. S. FOR ALLIES

Gives European Neutrals Food And Japan Steel In Exchange For Ships

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, November 14.—As a consequence of the negotiations with North European neutrals and Japan, the United States has arranged to add several hundred thousand tons to the ships carrying troops and supplies for the Allies. The neutral countries mentioned have agreed to hand over to the Allies and the United States ships in exchange for foodstuffs from the United States, while Japan has agreed to sell outright a large amount of tonnage, in exchange for steel.

German Destroyers Successfully Retire

'Damage To British Ship' Develops Into Firing Few Shots And Then Bolting

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 14.—The Admiralty denies the allegation made by the German Ministry of Marine that a British destroyer recently was hit in an engagement off Flanders. It explains that some German destroyers fired a few rounds at our patrol vessels. The fire was promptly returned and the German vessels immediately retired and our patrol was resumed.

ARMS ALLIANCE PACT TO BE SIGNED SOON

Terms Of Munitions Agreement Reported Already Agreed Upon In Peking

According to a telegram from Peking, the agreement for the Arms Alliance between Japan and China will be signed before the end of the year. Major-General Saito, the military attache to the Japanese Legation in Peking and the manager of the Taiping Company, called on Hsu Shu-chen, the Tuan protege, Thursday—and discussed the essential points of the pact. The general conditions of the arrangements have been agreed upon.

WHOLE OF CABINET TO GIVE UP POSTS, BELIEF IN PEKING

Sudden Crisis In Situation Brings Success To Capital

LI SHUN SUCCESSOR?

Kiangsu Tuchun Most Prominent Among Candidates For Office

FENG IS SUPREME

Nanking General Would Win Over Large Element Of South

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, November 16.—Tuan Chi-jui has resigned the Premiership. It is understood that the whole Cabinet will follow his example.

His resignation is quite unexpected and has caused a considerable sensation. The reasons for it are still somewhat obscure.

The following article, written and in type before the receipt of the foregoing telegram, which came after midnight, explains the situation that led to the Premier's resignation.

The departure for Peking of Mr. Sah Fu-mou, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, coming simultaneously with the flight from Changsha of Tuchun Fu Liang-tso and several other developments, has led to the belief that a crisis has been reached in Peking.

Mr. Sah left Thursday in response to an urgent message from Peking. It is significant that he stopped at Nanking and spent all of Thursday there, leaving for Peking only yesterday morning. Mr. Sah has been an adherent of Tuan but he has also been in constant communication with Li Shun, the Kiangsu Tuchun, for some weeks. He had a conference with General Li in Nanking only ten days ago. It was after that conference General Li's peremptory telegram was sent to Peking and the Kiangsu-Kiangsi-Hupeh provincial alliance was formed.

Private telegrams received from Peking by officials here tell of critical conferences being held in Peking. There was one in Premier Tuan's residence Thursday. And at yesterday's cabinet meeting in Peking Premier Tuan failed to make an appearance. The reports of the Eastern News Agency even go so far as to state that Tuan's resignation, with that of other ministers, is an immediate possibility.

The situation hinges on Li Shun, as it has for some weeks. Private reports and telegrams from several agencies say there have been secret conferences held daily in General Li's yamen and that an immediate decision and definite action may be the result. If Li breaks, followed by Hupeh and Kiangsi provinces, the pretext used will be the Japanese Arms Alliance. Li Shun has also demanded an armistice between the North and South and concessions to the South. This demand has been considered by Tuan's adherents but no decision reached.

It is reported that the most likely candidate now for Tuan's position is Li Shun himself. That proposal was made to Li at the conference of a week ago Sunday and the various leaders of the Chihli party have been sounded out since. Since Li is a lieutenant of President Feng Kuo-chang, who now very clearly controls the situation, his appointment is a distinct probability, with the consequent strengthening of Feng beyond that of any Chinese leader since Yuan Shih-k'ai.

Another factor in Li's favor is that he has many supporters in the South. Among the Canton men Li is recognised as the most liberal of the Northern generals—Li is a Chihli man, a fellow-provincial of Feng. Also Li is a man of education beyond that of the other military chieftains. Li's succession would be a definite step toward peace between the North and South.

OCCUPATION, NOT AGE, COUNTS IN RECRUITING

Britain Cataloguing Everybody Preparatory To Unpredented Effort This Autumn

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 14.—Sir Auckland Geddes, speaking in London, today, describing his man-power plan, said that recruiting for the army would be carried out on the basis of occupation, not of age. Internal luxury trades would be most heavily drawn upon. It was nonsense to take skilled young men from aeroplane factories, ship-building and engineering.

The war was going to call for the utmost energy of which the people were capable and there would be no margin at all. Their effort this Autumn must be unprecedented and, at the present time, the Government was cataloguing everybody in the country.

U.S.-Japan Agreement Holds Nothing New Is View of Many Chinese

From Our Own Correspondent

Peking, November 12.—Now that the Chinese mind has begun to form maturer judgments of the Lansing-Ishii notes two distinct views are prevalent. On the one hand are those who still hold that the notes amount to very little, as containing nothing new. The idea of Japan's special interests in China is not new; the recognition of the fact of those interests is not new, though this is the first time that Washington has placed itself on record as recognising them, in spite of the fact that Mr. Lansing definitely says that the desires and intentions of the two Governments are "once again" made known to the public; and the insistence of the Washington Government on the maintenance of the principles with which Washington has been most prominently identified, the Open Door, and the political and territorial independence and integrity of China, is not new.

This view is perhaps that of the more responsible section of Chinese. On the other hand, there is a very strong section of Chinese that feels that the Washington recognition of Japan's special position in China virtually amounts to the abandonment by the United States of any sort of championship of China's interests. This section takes a very pessimistic view of the whole affair, and holds that the recognition of Japan's special position is inconsistent with the policy of the Open Door. In support of its view it points to the alleged British inability to check Japanese aggressions in China because of British recognition, in the terms of the various documents on which the Anglo-Japanese alliance is based, of exactly the same thing—Japanese special interests. Those who hold this view believe that they find confirmation of it in the fact that the Japanese legation had the text of the notes in its possession and communicated the contents to the Waichiaopu several days before they were actually made public, enjoining on the Chinese authorities strict secrecy in the matter. The Japanese authorities, say those who take this view, would not have been so anxious to keep the matter quiet until the last possible moment had everything been perfectly satisfactory to the Chinese Government.

Whatever view is taken of the incident it is generally admitted, however, that the Foreign Office has come very well out of it, and that Mr. Kao Erh-chien, who is understood to have drafted the reply to the Japanese and American legations when they communicated the notes, has shown qualities of an order not recently displayed by the Waichiaopu. The assertion of Chinese unwillingness to be bound by agreements made by other nations is considered to be well timed, coming after the Allied Powers' admission that China is a "Great Power;" and it is being remarked that this assertion is precisely parallel to the assertion made by the Washington authorities at the close of the negotiations connected with the Twenty-one Demands, when Washington informed both the Tokio and Peking Governments that the Government of the United States could not "recognise any agreement or undertaking which has been entered into or which may be entered into between the Governments of China and of Japan impairing the treaty rights of the United States and its citizens in China, the political or territorial integrity of the Republic of China, or the international policy relative to China commonly known as the Open Door policy."

The prompt way in which Mr. Kao Erh-chien dealt with the recent demands of the Italian Minister, and the way in which he has dealt with the Lansing-Ishii exchange of notes mark him out, so it is generally opined, as a Chinese diplomat of unusual caliber.

NO IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 15.—In the House of Commons, today, Sir John Norton Griffiths asked: "In view of the fact that so many changes have occurred in the aspect of the war since the last Imperial Conference, will the Prime Minister consider the advisability of summoning a conference to take place within the next three months?"

Mr. A. Bonar Law replied that the suggestion was impracticable, owing to the difficulty of the Prime Ministers getting here, but the Government fully realises the importance of keeping in very close touch with the Dominions and they will be guided by that fact in deciding the time for the next conference.

West Front's Record Artillery Battering Is Now In Progress

German Fire Heavy But Outdone By British; Impossible For Infantry To Attack

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 15.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening:—Since the capture of Passchendaele, great artillery activity has been directed against that village and the adjacent portions of the main ridge. After our successful attack on Saturday, the hostile shelling steadily increased in intensity on the whole of this important area, culminating, early yesterday morning, in a concentrated bombardment of great violence on our forward positions.

Our artillery replied effectively, but the hostile shelling continued and became more intense at 4.30 yesterday afternoon and an attack is reported this morning to have been launched. The enemy's infantry attempted to advance along the Westroosebeke road. Our artillery and infantry fire broke up the attack and our line is intact.

We improved our line slightly during the night, north-westward of Passchendaele.

We brought down three aeroplanes yesterday and drove down four. All of ours have returned.

Sir Douglas Haig reported this afternoon: We drove off raiders near Polderhoek Wood, northward of the Menin Road and northward of Bixschoote. The Belgians entered the German lines, last night, northward of Dixmude and blew up some concrete shelters.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters wired today: An extremely violent artillery battle is raging in the Passchendaele area. The enemy have been shelling the advanced lines of the Canadians for two days, with the utmost violence, but, if the German shelling has been heavy, ours has been heavier.

Wounded Canadians speak of our artillery work with the greatest admiration. They say that, whenever there has been a threat of an attack by the enemy's infantry, our barrage has settled down like a curtain, so sweeping the ground that no infantry could live.

Moreover, under the volume of our counter-battery work, the German gun-positions are growing more and more difficult to maintain. It is doubtful if a fiercer and more concentrated artillery duel has ever been seen on this front.

Paris, November 15.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: There have been artillery actions north of the Aisne, in the region of Vauclerc and on the right of the Meuse, in the sector of Apremont forest.

The communique this afternoon reported:—Four enemy aeroplanes were brought down and four fell out of control in their own lines, yesterday. Our machines heavily bombed enemy depots and cantonments in the region of Mulhouse. German aeroplanes bombed the region of Calais, on the night of the 13th, killing and injuring a number of civilians.

MIKADO HONORS CHINESE

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, November 16.—The Emperor has decorated the Chinese officers watching the maneuvers, General Chin Yun-peng receiving the 1st Class of the Order of the Sacred Treasure.

CHINESE BOY SCOUTS IN EXHIBITION TODAY

Big Rally Will Be Held In Chang Su Ho's Garden For Flood Relief

An afternoon of attractions is promised at Chang Su Ho's Garden starting from 2 o'clock today when the troops of Chinese Boy Scouts in Shanghai will hold their first big rally, entertaining the public with sham-fights, music and stunts and displaying their skill in signalling, bridge-making, communication work, cooking, camping and in their performance in first aid to the injured. Fifty per cent of the proceeds of the affair will be subscribed to the North China flood relief fund.

University Courses For Disabled Officers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 15.—Reuter's Agency learns that a proposal has been submitted to the Dominion Governments regarding the provision of scholarships whereby disabled naval and military officers and men from the Dominions and Colonies will be afforded facilities, under special one-year courses, to study at the universities and schools of technology before returning to their homes. Meanwhile, the Rhodes Trustees are generously providing a number of such scholarships.

The Executive Committee of Kuchebe (? Kuch-Behar) National Memorial Fund is also prepared to finance 20 scholarships, which it is estimated will require £150 to £250, amply covering all expenses, including tuition and the cost of living. Nominations for the scholarships will be placed at the disposal of the Dominion authorities and the Crown Agents for the Colonies. Some of the scholars are already in residence at Oxford and Cambridge.

CHURCH SERVICE ONLY THANKSGVIING FUNCTION

Americans At Meeting Decide To Dispense With Public Dinner On Nov. 20

A simple celebration of Thanksgiving Day to be confined to a church service in the afternoon was decided on at the meeting of Americans held in the Consulate yesterday afternoon. It was decided not to hold a public dinner of any kind, not only because Thanksgiving Day is essentially an intimate family holiday, but because in time of war it has always been the American custom to dispense with anything in the nature of Thanksgiving Day festivities.

A thanksgiving service will therefore be held at 5.30 in the afternoon in the Union Church, which will be lent for the purpose. There will be an organ recital, an invocation, the reading of the President's proclamation, an address by Dr. S. I. Woodbridge—who has three sons now on service—and a benediction. A detachment of American sailors from the ships in the harbor and the American Company, S.V.C., will take part. Consul-General Sammons will act as master of ceremonies.

The decoration of the church will be in the hands of the American sailors and a committee from the American Woman's Club.

A vote of thanks to the Union Church for its courtesy in lending the church was passed.

Britain Keenly Alive To Pacifist Dangers

Rigidly Suppressing Pamphlets; More Stringent Regulations Will Be Enforced

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 15.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. J. G. Butcher, Unionist M. P. for York, said: "Are the Government taking steps to deal with the propaganda in favor of a premature peace?"

Sir George Cave replied that the powers of the Government have been freely used. Many thousands of Pacifist leaflets have been seized and destroyed and prosecutions ordered in some cases, but, in many cases, the pamphlets have not been brought to the notice of the police until they have been partly distributed and frequently they did not bear the name of the printer, as required by law.

The penalty for this omission was inadequate and, therefore, the Government proposed to make a new regulation, requiring every leaflet dealing with war or peace to bear the name and address of the author and printer and to be submitted to the Press Bureau.

Replying to questions regarding alleged Boloism in Great Britain, Sir George Cave said that the police were making investigations, but obviously a description of their inquiry at the present moment would only assist the enemy.

The Weather

Very cloudy and misty weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 55.6 and the minimum 34.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 58.3 and 43.7.

Young Chinese Student Warns of Nation's Peril

Special Correspondence of the China Press

Nanchang, November 12.—"Danger! Danger! China is in peril. Do not sleep. Awake!" With these words one of the students of a government school sounded an alarm to the youth of China. He was addressing the members of the English Club in the Nanchang Y.M.C.A. and with much earnestness pleaded with his fellow members to arouse themselves from their lethargy. He pointed out that the real dangers which beset China today were not external foes but that the people themselves were their own greatest enemies. He illustrated his point by saying that China was like a ship without a rudder tossed about on a high sea, and stated that no-one had moral strength enough to bring the ship to port. He said that the only hope of the nation was in her young men.

The English Club was organised some weeks ago to give graduate students and young business men an opportunity to continue their study of the English language. Officers have been elected and the weekly meetings are conducted in English. Students from Hsin Yuan Middle School and several other Middle Schools attend regularly. Several employees from the Central post office are also members. The present membership numbers more than forty.

Concert Postponed

Owing to Mr. Mirovitch having received bad news from home the concert which was to have taken place last night had to be unavoidably postponed, and it has been decided to give his farewell concert, with Mr. Piastro and Mme. Maria Last on Tuesday, November 20.

We are asked to state that anyone who wishes to retain tickets for Tuesday, the 20th, can do so or have the price refunded.

China Realty Co., Ltd.

39 Nanking Road

HOUSES FOR SALE

We have just finished building several houses with all modern improvements, tennis lawns, flush closets, garage, etc.

These houses are for sale on terms to suit purchasers.

HOUSES FOR RENT

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RICSHA COOLIE MISSION HELPS MANY DESTITUTE

Annual Report Shows Widening Scope Of Work Among Men And Their Families

A report of a most successful and helpful season's work is that of the Shanghai Mission to Ricsha Men, just published for 1916-1917. This organisation, with its two branch quarters and its staff of Chinese pastor and helpers, supervised by Mr. George Matheson, founder and director, Mr. J. C. Clark, Hon. Treas. and Mrs. Matheson, Hon. Sec., has grown in its scope and aiding influence remarkably during the past year.

Especially in the cold Winter nights do the "Halls of Benevolence," as the men call them, prove a godsend to the shivering, fare-searching coolies of Shanghai's streets. During the past year, principally in the cold months, 63,455 hot meals of rice were served to these destitute coolies. 500 suits of second-hand Chinese clothing and a number of suits of old foreign garments were distributed. During this time also, 310 sick and injured men were sent to the Hospitals for care, and the Mission doors were open day and night to receive the needy men.

The Mission Church and Evangelistic work of the organisation has also made long strides in the past months. The Mission does not confine itself solely to the bodily welfare of the coolies and it extends its sphere of helpfulness to include women and children. The church register records the names of 414 inquirers, but as great care is exercised in the examination of applicants the membership has not grown to that extent. A Chinese pastor has charge of the Central Hall and an evangelist is stationed at the branch Mission. Two Bible classes, held twice a week, have an average attendance of about forty men. Diaries kept in connection with the work show that between 50,000 and 60,000 people monthly hear the street and chapel preaching. The Bible women's circle has grown too and the women are busy visiting the homes. Sunday Schools are held at each hall and 1,600 children are enrolled. Two Day Schools are maintained, with five teachers and a registration of 116, many of them girls.

The Mission begins the new year with a comfortable balance in the treasury. Over $2,600 was expended last season.

The Mission extends most grateful thanks to the Shantung Road Hospital, the Harvard Red Cross Hospital, the Heng Foong Cotton Mill Co., the American Woman's Club, Miss Boone's girls' school, the Editor of "Happy Childhood," and all other generous donors to the work—mentioning also especially the anonymous Shanghai gentleman who has supported a special Chinese worker and added many gifts, including as one, ninety-two blankets for the night shelter.

SOPHOMORE DEBATERS WINNERS AT ST. JOHN'S

Argument On Opening All Chinese Ports To Foreign Trade Decided For Affirmative

The final English debate between the classes at St. John's University, was held in the Assembly Hall of the college Thursday evening. Previous preliminary debates on the subject of athletics and drill had been held between the two lower and the two upper classes from which the Sophomores and the Juniors had emerged victorious. These two classes therefore faced each other for the final test.

The subject of the debate was "That all Chinese ports should be immediately opened to foreign trade." The affirmative was supported by the Sophomores and the negative by the Juniors. The judges were Dean Walker of the Cathedral, Mr. F. E. de St. Croix, and Mr. Q. L. Young. Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott presided and stated in his introductory remarks the conditions of the contest. The affirmative was ably presented in turn by Kyi Zuh-tsing, Oong Vung-dau and Faung Zoong-hwe, while the negative was upheld by Yui Oong-kyuin, Tsu Ming-tsang and Soo Zang-kyi. The rebuttal was made by the leaders of the respective sides.

The debate was a very spirited one and the points most forcefully brought out. The affirmative laid emphasis upon the present favorable world political situation; upon the favorable treaties which may at this time be obtained; upon the present danger of a renewal of the old "spheres of influence," particularly by Japan, and how the opening of ports will maintain an "open door" policy; upon the benefits to be derived by China both directly by an increase in revenue and indirectly by an increase in commerce and industry.

The negative argued that the present unfavorable balance of trade in China at this time makes the experiment dangerous; that Chinese industry is even now suffering from a great foreign trade; that the standard of living would be raised too high; that before it can be brought about, the problems of currency reform, treaty revision and extraterritoriality must first be settled.

The judges decided the debate unanimously in favor of the affirmative and the decision was given by Dean Walker in a very apt speech in which he pointed out that the negative had had an uphill fight and were to be congratulated on the splendid effort they had made.

1,500 More Turkish Captives for Allenby

Chases Enemy Five Miles And Secures Junction Of Line To Jerusalem

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 15.—General Sir Edmund Allenby has driven the enemy seven miles northward to Kedron, which covers the Jaffa-Ramleh-Jerusalem Railway. He has taken 1,100 prisoners and several guns.

General Allenby reports that the Turks, attempting to take up a new position, 12 miles northward of Ascalon, were driven, after stiff fighting, for five miles to the Wady Surar, eight miles southward of Jaffa. Our troops, with magnificent dash, captured strongly-entrenched posts at Mesmiyeh, Katrah and Mughar and hold the line from El Tineh through Katrah and Yebna to the sea.

One Division of mounted troops alone has taken 1,100 prisoners, 14 machine-guns and two heavy guns.

An official despatch from Palestine states:—"General Sir Edmund Allenby reports that our infantry and mounted troops continue to advance and we now hold the railway line near Nsaneh and Mansuroh, including the junction of the Beersheba to Damascus railway with the line to Jerusalem.

"We inflicted heavy losses on the enemy on Tuesday and buried 400 at Katrah alone. We took 1,500 prisoners on that day, in addition to four guns and 20 machine-guns."

Reuter's correspondent at Egyptian headquarters, in a message sent on Tuesday, reported: Since yesterday, there has been severe fighting at Wady Sukarir, the enemy's rearguards offering a desperate resistance.

Scottish troops captured Burkah Ridge. The Turks vigorously counter-attacked, regaining some ground, which the Scots immediately recovered. A further vicious counter-attack was repulsed, with heavy loss to the enemy.

Since the morning, fighting has been general along a considerable front. We have advanced to a point seven miles from Ramleh, 10½ miles south-east of Joppa. Ramleh is the Turkish headquarters and the center of their positions.

Our left has crossed the Wady Kubin and occupied the important hamlet of Yabneh and also Kubeibah. Our right and center, despite a stubborn resistance, have gained considerable ground.

Everybody has worked like a Trojan, impressed with the necessity of striking again before the enemy have reorganised or extensively entrenched. Our captured guns now total ninety.

The inhabitants of Gaza, whom the Turks removed, are being settled in Asia Minor, to replace the massacred inhabitants of an Armenian village.

TRAFFIC RULES ISSUED FOR FUNERAL ROUTE

Roads Through Which Sheng Kung-pao Procession Will Pass Closed To Vehicles

Special traffic regulations have been made by the Police Department in connection with the funeral procession for Sheng Kung-pao tomorrow afternoon.

The roads along which the procession will pass will be closed to all vehicular traffic except trams, though persons living in the sections affected will be allowed to pass the police barriers. The police regulations follow:

Bubbling Well Road, east of Carter Road; alternative route via Carter and Avenue Roads.

Nanking Road, west of Chekiang Road; alternative route via Chekiang and Peking Roads.

Foochow Road:—Traffic will be allowed to cross this thoroughfare, at intervals, at Szechuen Road, Honan Road, Fokien Road.

Bund: Between Canton and Hankow Roads.

Mafoo Is Identified As Stabber by Victim

Mrs. Limby Picks Out Wrong Man First But Changes To Suspect

The mafoo, Wong Ah-sz, charged with attacking Mrs. B. A. Limby and stabbing her in her home at 128 Bubbling Well Road, two weeks ago, appeared again in the Mixed Court yesterday when the charge against him was altered to "attempted murder" and when it was stated that Mrs. Limby had identified him as her assailant. The hearing came up before Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Kwan and the accused was remanded for a special hearing.

Det.-Sergt. Page told of the identification. He stated that on Friday the mafoo and five other Chinese were lined up in the charge room and Mrs. Limby was then called in. She at first said that she recognised none of them; then she picked out the wrong man, but almost immediately turned to another, the right one, and said that he more resembled the mafoo. She had asked Det.-Sergt. Page if this was the man and he had replied that it was.

"You should not have done that," said the Assessor.

Subsequent to this, the witness said, Mrs. Limby stated that she was convinced that Wong was her assailant.

It was mentioned that the defendant would call three witnesses with the object of proving an alibi.

Y.W.C.A. Holds Tiffin For Fund Campaign

Chinese And Foreign Speakers Talk Of Work To Many Prominent Guests

Nearly one hundred prominent foreigners and Chinese attended the first annual luncheon of the Chinese Young Women's Christian Association yesterday in the gymnasium of the Association building at 11a Quinsan Road. The purpose of the luncheon was to stimulate a greater interest in the Y. W. C. A. and to inaugurate a special campaign for support which will be conducted in the next three weeks. Mrs. D. W. Lyons presided.

Among those present in addition to the officers and members were the following: Consul-General Sammons, Lady Fraser, Dr. and Mrs. F. D. Gamewell, Judge and Mrs. Skinner Turner, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Hardoon, Mr. and Mrs. P. Peebles, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Lobenstine, Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Marsh, Mrs. A. G. Stephen, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Mackay, Mrs. S. O. Fairchild, Dr. and Mrs. D. MacGillivray, Mr. C. C. Nieh, Madame Nieh, Mr. Ma, Dr. and Mrs. Fong F. Sec, Mrs. Ac Ben, Mr. and Mrs. Tsao, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Powell, Miss Margaret Powell, and Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Fox.

The introductory address was made by Mrs. W. Y. Sung, President of the local Y. W. C. A. Board, who welcomed the foreign and Chinese guests Her address was given in Chinese. She was followed by Mrs. T. C. Chu, a member of the National Board of the Association for China. Mrs. Chu is a graduate of Wellesley College, U.S.A. Miss Jane Shaw Ward, general foreign secretary of the organisation, then followed with a statement of the needs of the organisation. Consul-General Sammons and Mr. T. K. Tsao also spoke briefly and extended greetings to the guests and good wishes to the officers and members of the Y. W. C. A. for their work in China.

The address by Mrs. T. C. Chu was given in perfect English and elicited frequent applause when she told of the aims and aspirations of the Chinese women who are interested in helping their sisters through the Y. W. C. A. She said that the organisation had three purposes: Christian fellowship and co-operation, spiritual betterment, and physical development. She said that the modern Chinese woman is entirely different from the older class and that they were following their sisters of Western lands in modernising themselves and in trying to be of service to their country.

"Why, the Chinese women" said Mrs. Chu, "are even watching the Western styles. A few years ago when the western women adopted 'hobble' skirts, the Chinese young women all adopted them, and now when the Western women wear wide short skirts, the Chinese young women are following their example. The most difficult thing we have to teach the Chinese women is that they must be of service to their fellow women if China is to become a great and strong country."

The practical phases of the work were especially emphasised by Mrs. Chu in her address. She told of the cooking schools, sewing classes, and classes in physical development that are conducted at the Shanghai branch and also at the other branches in the interior.

During the luncheon the senior class of Chinese girls gave an exhibition of dances and exercises under the direction of their physical director, Miss Ying Mei-chun.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA EXPEDITIONS JOIN UP

Enemy's Principal Forces Retreat Towards Chiwata And Mviti

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 14.—An official despatch from East Africa reports: Our columns from Kilwa and Lindi have effected a junction at Ndanda. The remnants of the principal enemy force have retreated towards Chiwata and Mviti, on the western edge of the Makonde Plateau, abandoning machine-guns and rifles. There are many enemy hospitals at Chiwata.

'Court Cards' Next Week

The Court Cards, Mr. Edward Warwick's unique comedy company, which had a popular run here four years ago, are coming back to Shanghai for another short stay. They will open an engagement of nine nights at the Lyceum Theater next Thursday night.

The company has only eight members but each is a capable comedian and the sum total is that of all varieties of talents. A face new to Shanghai will be that of Mr. Herbert Walton, "The Joker" of the pack. He is said to be just that.

The Court Cards have a scrapbook of highly laudatory notices from all parts of the world, their career in Australia being triumphal. Their stay in Shanghai should be profitable. Booking opens at Moutrie's on Monday.

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LI SHUN'S ATTITUDE IS WORRYING PEKING

Secret Conferences Being Held Daily In Yamen Of Nanking Tuchun

The attitude of Tuchun Li Shun of Kiangsu is giving Peking great concern, say Chinese press reports. Secret conferences are being held daily in his Nanking yamen. It is admitted by political factions that the situation now hinges on the Military Governors of Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Hupeh, who are all members of the Chihli party. On them also depends the effecting of a compromise between the North and the South. The Tuchuns Thursday jointly offered to Peking the peace terms of the South, including the withdrawal of Yunnan troops from Szechuen and Kwangsi troops from Hunan.

President Feng Kuo-chang despatched a circular telegram Thursday explaining the government's position in being forced to take up arms against the South-West. He still maintained the hope that peace and order will soon be restored.

In response to the ultimatum of Peking, Tuchun Liu Hsien-shih of Kweichow telegraphed that the fighting of his troops with Szechuenese in Kiangtsin and other cities was not aggressive but entirely defensive, as the Kweichow troops, on being ordered by himself to return, were homeward bound last Sunday when they were fired upon by Szechuen troops.

A note of peace was sounded at a conference between President Feng Kuo-chang and General Wang Shih-chen, the chief of the General Staff, Thursday, when Wang expressed the opinion that in order to avoid foreign aggression, China should stop all civil commotions. President Feng was greatly moved and contemplated several plans to hasten peace. He has sent for Chu Ching-lan, former Civil Governor of Kwangtung, for his advice on the Southern trouble and intends to appoint former Premier Hsiung Shih-ling and General Wu Kwang-hsin to negotiate with the Hunan and Szechuen independents.

The conference was the result of a preliminary meeting of the elder officials in Peking, including General Wang, former Premier Hsu Shih-chang and others. Hsu placed the blame entirely on Premier Tuan and attributed all the troubles to him. Wang stated that before Tuan's assumption of the Premiership, the fight for interest was always among their own people, but now, foreigners are given a share in the conflict and they are the ones who get the most profit.

General Lung Chi-kwang, the new Inspector-General of the two Kwang provinces, telegraphed to Peking advising the government not to urge Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting to come up to Peking, as the action might make him desperate. He believes that there is ground for an amicable settlement in Kwangtung.

The recapture of Waichow, Kwangtung, by loyalists under Garrison Commissioner Mo Ching-yu of Swatow, from Liu Chi-lu, the emissary of Tuchun Chen Ping-kun, is reported Tuchun Chen may abandon his trip to Hunan to concentrate his forces on Swatow. His military headquarters will be established in Wuchow under the personal direction of General Lu. Twenty-four battalions are now under his immediate command.

Kuo Chung-shih, the Civil Governor of Kirin and Pei Chi-hsun, the Kirin divisional commander, arrived at Peking Thursday and were at once received in audience by the President. They both asked that Tuchun Meng En-yuan be retained in his office and the appointment of Tien Chung-yu as Tuchun be cancelled.

An open letter has been received in Shanghai by the Shensi residents from Dr. Sun Yat-sen, requesting them to ignore the proposal by their Tuchun, Chen Shu-fang, for a domestic loan in order to buy arms and munitions for the suppression of the south-west. Chen offered the likin of the entire province of Shensi for security for the redemption of the loan. The message pointed out that any money lent by Shensi people to their military governor will be equivalent to investment in drugs that will poison the owner and stated that the notes issued by Chen will be unredeemable when the punitive army from Kwangtung occupies Shensi.

Provinces Fight Fiercely

From Our Own Correspondent

Chengtu, November 1.—The struggle between the Szechuenese and Yunnanese is in full blast now and in real earnest. There is no longer any talk of peace. General Chow Tao-kang's army has defeated the southerns above Kiangtsin and other troops of his are pressing in on Luchow. Wu Kwang-hsin's northerners are, we hear, moving up to their support.

Further to the north and west the division of General Chong Fi-tao is also engaged. Here the Yunnanese more than held their own. They however lost quite a number of men. Several hundred wounded from this front are being treated at Tszeliutsing. If reports from the Salt-Wells are to be relied on the Yunnan men are not feeling at all comfortable. The officers find it hard to keep the discontents from deserting, for it is known the Szechuenese are closing in on all sides with desperate earnestness. With them there is no question of north versus South. They simply look on the Yunnanese as invaders and are determined to get back their own province.

At Yuinhsien the Yunnanese are said to be surrounded. It is only a matter of time for the whole district to be freed. General Liu Tseng-hou's veterans are proving more than a match for their opponents.

Chang Piao-fang, the recently appointed Civil Governor, was expected here several days ago. But owing to the reverse of the central army at Luikiang he is delaying at Tszechow to see that all outlets to the north-east are barred.

In Chengtu it is officially stated that Ting Hou-tang, an ex-robber Chief and his following have gone over to the Yunnan side. Such a fellow is, of course, well out of the way.

At Tatsienlu in Tibet the Szechuenese are refraining from forcing their way into the city. They are afraid that if they did the Yunnanese Commander might revenge himself by burning the streets as the infamous Tai Kan did here. Their plan seems to be to cut off his retreat if possible and then call on him to disgorge their alleged arrears of pay.

It is noteworthy that meanwhile he has wired to Peking saying he is very sick and asking that General Hsiung Keh-wu be sent at once to relieve him. This General is at present east of Chungking and regarded as on the fence between the North and the South. The Government, to act safely, have appointed Colonel Chen of Yachow to take over charge until Hsiung can arrive. The presumption is they are afraid of these two forces being allowed to unite and want to see the Tatsienlu one out of the way before letting the other go. Which seems to be a very wise precaution.

One feels sorry for the Tibetan Marches. So many officials have been dumped on that unhappy borderland during the past few years that it is time someone was sent who carried with him, like the late Chao Erh-sun, a love of doing good to this needy region. The Tibetans have suffered grievously from misrule since the Revolution. The need is for an able administrator to go there now and save the country from desolation and bankruptcy.

BRITISH TRADE FIGURES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 14.—Imports into the United Kingdom last month showed an increase of £13,101,090, exports an increase of £6,041,806, as compared with October last year.

Foreign Editors Give Tiffin to Japanese

Heads Of Tokio Newspapers Entertained At Function At Shanghai Club

A tiffin was given at the Shanghai Club yesterday by the editors of the foreign daily newspapers in Shanghai to Mr. Tokutome and Mr. Ishikawa, the two prominent Tokio editors now visiting in Shanghai. Mr. Ishikawa, however, was unavoidably unable to be present.

A short address was made by Mr. Tokutome in response to a toast by Mr. O. M. Green, editor of the North China Daily News, who presided.

Among the other guests present were Mr. T. Yamamoto, former Japanese Minister of Finance; Baron Fujimura, Mr. E. C. Pearce, Mr. K. Kishi, Japanese Consul; Mr. H. Phillips, British Consul; Mr. Thomas Sammons, American Consul-General; Mr. M. J. Cox, manager of Reuter's Telegram Company; Mr. E. A. Nottingham, publisher of the Shanghai Times; Mr. J. D. Clark and Mr. R. D. Neish, directors of the Shanghai Mercury, and Mr. C. H. Webb, editor of THE CHINA PRESS.

MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 14.—An official despatch from Mesopotamia reports:—After the successful actions at Tekrit, on the 5th and 6th, we remained there until the 8th. The whole of the Turkish forces having withdrawn thirty to fifty miles northward, when the battlefield had been cleared we returned to our original positions, in accordance with our plan.

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Secrets Of Diplomacy That Led To World War

Astonishing Revelations From Many Nations' Archives Show Germany's Careful Preparations And Others Neglect Of Plain Warnings

By Judson C. Welliver

The world is beginning to find out how the war started. The things it is learning, indeed, deal rather with the incidents than with the underlying causes. But the incidents are sufficiently astonishing.

There seems to have been just one diplomat representing a State allied with the Entente who understood what was going on in Germany during the long period of laying the mine. He was Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador at Berlin for a long time preceding the war.

The fact that his brother, Paul Cambon, was simultaneously the French Ambassador at London, that the brothers were both men of distinguished ability and splendid judgment, and that they worked together as well as in close harmony with the Paris Foreign Office, goes far to account for the fact that France, of all the Entente nations, had the most accurate perception of the danger and had accomplished most toward preparedness. France saved civilisation in the summer of 1914, and France owes to the two Cambons a debt of gratitude which it can never pay.

On the other hand, England, which now seems to have been for a long time the ultimate object of German malice and enmity, was badly served by both its Foreign Office at home and its Ambassadors at Berlin and Vienna. Its efforts to supplement a weak Ambassadorial representation by sending an unofficial Government agent to Berlin only served to make matters worse.

The revelations of former Ambassador Gerard, the various books of diplomatic documents which the Governments have published, the astonishing papers that have been given to the world since the Russian autocracy's archives were made accessible to the provisional Government, the efforts of discredited statesmen and politicians to vindicate their records—all these have been contributing of late in unusual measure to illuminate the methods and results of secret diplomacy.

Minor Causes Of War

At the outbreak of the war there was a spontaneous burst of appeal to the world's judgment at most of the belligerent capitals. White books, red books, green books, orange books, blue books, yellow books, were fluttering in all directions. On the whole, the lay world was rather surprised at the simplicity, the naivete, with which diplomatic language dealt in affairs which involved the fate of states and empires. It was more startled at realising how minor causes, incubating in secrecy and darkness, have one by one hatched into major issues irresistibly driving the nations into the great conflict.

Going back to the Berlin Congress of 1878, and following the course of European diplomacy down to the fatal days of August, 1914, it may fairly be said that if the seeds of distrust, which were as grains of mustard when planted, had not been permitted to germinate and expand in the soil of diplomatic secrecy; if the warmth of sunshine and fresh air of public understanding could have been brought to bear, probably every one of these issues would have been settled, every developing issue adjusted, long before there was opportunity for them to develop into the sharply drawn schism which has rent Europe and then spread to tear the whole world asunder.

Bismarck must be recognised as the man who set the Europe of the last two generations by the ears. Ruthless, strong, daring, able, devoted to his great purpose of building Prussia into a commanding position on the continent of Europe, he was a strange combination of frankness and furtiveness. His memoirs and his record prove that he knew just how to employ frankness as a foil to his furtiveness, to use furtiveness as a means to make his frankness misleading. When he was most candid he was likely to be most misleading.

The present Emperor of Germany came to the throne filled with vanity and vainglory, imagining himself a composite of the great Frederick and the Iron Chancellor. The institutions with which he worked, the atmosphere by which he was surrounded, served to encourage his propensity for mischief.

He had this vital advantage over the diplomatic autocrats of democracies, that he was able always to adjust his domestic policies to his international purposes. If he was carrying on an intrigue which aimed to create jealousies among other nations and then destroy them one after another, he had the power to provide himself with the armies and fleets that would at length be the instruments of his will.

Intrigues Of Kaiser

Jules Cambon could play diplomacy with the Wilhelmstrasse and beat it. He knew more about what was going on within the junta of German control than some of the factions within that junta knew. He understood whither the Kaiser and his militaristic advisers were driving. But all this knowledge and understanding could not save France and Europe, because Jules Cambon did not have the power which Wilhelm could wield, of laying down keels, of building new armies, of creating vast munition works and storing Germany full of war materials. He had not the power to levy taxes or to borrow and spend milliards of wealth in equipping his country against the German designs.

So France was only half ready. Germany was completely and absolutely ready. Britain was not ready at all, except as to its navy, whose preparedness has been an established tradition so long that even diplomats are unable to interfere with it.

It is now clear that the Russo-Japanese war provided the scheming Kaiser with what he quickly seized as an opportunity to prejudice every western nation against England. He was himself ready enough to ally Germany with England in any combination that would enable him to destroy either France or Russia, or he would ally himself with France and Russia for the destruction of England. Proposals of both kinds were put forward at different times.

He was trying to carry out the policy of Bismarck, who selected one enemy at a time, isolated that enemy, and then destroyed him. The Kaiser, regarding every other first class nation as Germany's enemy, all of them requiring to be destroyed sooner or later, was merely planning to handle them one at a time. Just as Bismarck's Germany crushed Denmark, then Austria, then France, in succession, so the Kaiser would crush France, Russia, Great Britain and ultimately the United States.

His plottings concerned merely the order in which he might take them on. At one period he tried to isolate England, but being doubtful of Germany's capacity to handle England alone his program was to array France and Russia against Great Britain. For this he would have found his justification in the alliance of England and Japan.

For years he devoted himself to cultivating prejudice against Great Britain on account of this alliance. How near he may have come to succeeding cannot yet be told very definitely. But there is diplomatic authority for saying that the French Foreign Office failed to report to London some things which it learned about the machinations of Berlin which it would seem a devoted ally ought to have reported. Indeed, it is not at all without reason to say that quite possibly the present war might have been averted if there had been real frankness even among the nations bound togther as allies.

Threatened Denmark

There were two hard and fast offensive and defensive alliances in Europe. The Franco-Russian combination was opposed to the Austro-German alliance. The Austro-German alliance was distinctly different from the Austro-German-Italian alliance, for Italy was only bound to support its two allies in case they were attacked but not in case they were the attackers. This was regarded at Berlin as all that would be needed from Italy. The actual or even potential power of Italy was given a contemptuous valuation; so long as it remained a possible menace to the southern border of France it served its purpose.

The Russo-Japanese war gave the Kaiser a chance to sympathise with the Tsar, to offer endless advice and almost to lead that weak and incapable sovereign into an alliance that would surely have been his undoing. The Kaiser knew that France could not afford to array itself against England. So he proposed that Russia and Germany make a hard and fast treaty and that only after it was signed and binding should France be notified. He calculated that France, though reluctant, would assent and associate itself with the Russo-German arrangement rather than be left isolated. It has not yet been made clear what influence saved the Tsar from giving his final assent, but at any rate he did not give it.

The Kaiser's program included a joint declaration by Germany and Russia that the Baltic should be regarded as a mare clausum. As Denmark might have objections to such a scheme, the Kaiser coolly proposed that in case of trouble he would move his armies in Denmark and take possession of that country, precisely as in 1914 he treated Belgium. The general theory that treaties were scraps of paper was not formulated on the spur of the moment in 1914.

But Denmark was one of the group of little nations which instinctively looked to England as their natural friend and protector. This attitude is not necessarily a testimony to England's superior international morals. Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Portugal and France were all in a fashion buffer stops as between England and Germany. But there was this difference, that England had no ambition to acquire territory from any one of these countries, because they were separated from her by water; whereas Germany in its effort to get at England might at any time be expected to invade any one of them. Therefore these buffer States naturally leaned to the Power whose interest made it desirable to perpetuate their inviolability and against the Power whose interest might be furthered by attacking them.

Thought England Wouldn't Fight

So the Kaiser discovered that his pleasant enterprise of getting Denmark whenever it might be convenient to do so was no more pleasing to the Danes than he afterward found it was to the Belgians. He dropped that part of the project, the Tsar lost his nerve, at the possibility of offending his French ally and the project of isolating England had to be dropped.

Recent diplomatic disclosures have shown that at one time the Kaiser, or people inside the Kaiser's entourage, pointedly suggested that England and Germany unite for the purpose of crushing France. The Crown Prince has been quoted on excellent authority as seriously suggesting such a program, and it is shrewdly presumed that if his initiative had been favorably considered in responsible British circles the Kaiser would presently have been found sympathetic. But England would not betray France and this project was dropped.

Then the Kaiser turned to the development of the scheme of opposing alliances which finally provided the basis of Europe's division when the war opened. He devoted himself assiduously to making trouble for England at home. He and his Government sympathised deeply with whatever element in Ireland was at a given moment making the most trouble for Westminster. His agents, were everywhere in England, studying its politics, its finances, industries and sociology.

The Kaiser did not know the precise terms of the triple entente which bound England, France and Russia together. At that point he made a grave blunder.

It is now known that the terms of the arrangement did not definitely bind Britain to enter such a war as started in August, 1914, on the side of France and Russia. The Kaiser was right in guessing that England was not so bound; but he was egregiously wrong in assuming that whether bound or not England would keep out of the war.

He had become convinced that England was decadent, hopelessly torn by internal political and social strifes, possessed of only a "contemptible little army," and of a fleet which while larger than that of Germany was probably not nearly so efficient. So he believed it safe to go ahead, presuming that England would remain neutral.

The Kaiser's mistake as to England proves him a bad observer. He had really tested out England's attitude toward France at the time of the Agadir incident in 1911 and ought to have discovered that England was determined not to see France sacrificed.

The appearance of the German warships at Agadir brought Europe to the brink of war. Within a week after they appeared Mr. Asquith told the House of Commons and the world that Britain would stand by France if necessity arose. This was plainly a surprise and a shock to Berlin. The result was that Germany finally backed down.

Peril Of Secret Diplomacy

Yet within the next three years, although Mr. Asquith continued the head of the Government and Sir Edward Grey remained at the Foreign Office, and although in the meantime the British fleet had been largely expanded and its efficiency increased, the German Government somehow managed to convince itself that England would desert France, even though Belgium were violated and France menaced with a repetition of 1870.

It is hardly worth while to inquire by what processes the Kaiser and his advisers reached such a mistaken conclusion. But the fact that they did reach it and act on it is significant of the danger which lies in the secret manipulation of diplomatic events.

For ten years before the war the Kaiser seemed persistently intriguing to make Morocco an excuse for hurling his army against France. There was a succession of major and minor crises. There never was a time in that entire decade when the German nation would have sympathised with a Government determined to plunge it into war over such an issue. But the nation had no vice in its military arrangements or international relations.

A Government responsible to the Reichstag would at any time after the 1911 affair have been compelled to suppress the imperial intrigues. Otherwise it would have been driven from office and the voice of the country would have dictated the substitution of a government that could be trusted not to break the peace because of so unimportant an issue.

A good deal has been published in England recently about the diplomatic relations of this period. The men at the head of the British Government have been accused of incompetency because they did not realise what was going on in Germany and prepare against it. Particularly bitter has been the criticism of Viscount Haldane, who from 1905 to 1912 was Secretary of State for War.

Lord Haldane's Failure

Lord Haldane was widely credited with being an expert in German affairs. He had been educated largely in Germany, was supposed to know fully as much about German philosophy as the men who wrote it, and to have an almost uncanny apprehension of the German psychology.

The event proved that he was a sadly overrated expert in German affairs. But Sir Edward Grey, who was at the head of the Foreign Office, accepted the popular estimate of Lord Haldane without question, and sent him on various missions to Germany to find out what was happening there.

Lord Haldane was always treated with the utmost deference by the Kaiser and the inner governing circle; but he was uniformly misled as to what was going on. Apparently Lord Haldane, by reason of his generally sympathetic attitude toward the Germans, was unable to believe them capable of the things the world now knows they planned.

Lord Haldane has recently been appearing extensively in the public prints, explaining how it happened that his missions at Berlin failed to result in an effective warning to England concerning German designs. His friends earnestly avouch that he did not find out the truth about Germany because the Germans were very particularly engaged in concealing it, and that is probably true.

The most recent defence of Lord Haldane's German missions has been put forth in the Manchester Guardian. Whether he actually wrote the dozen columns or thereabouts of detailed elucidation and defence, it was admittedly an authorised presentation of his case. In effect, he insists that he did realise the danger of the situation, that he did warn his fellow members of the Cabinet, and that as Secretary of State for War he did reorganise the army in a fashion that greatly increased its strength and efficiency, that he did work out an excellent mobilisation scheme which made it possible to get the expeditionary force into France in time to help save Paris.

The debate about Lord Haldane's soldierly and diplomatic services to his country will continue a good many years. Not all the documents have yet been made available, not all the intricacies of his enterprises at Berlin have been explored. It is rather a bootless inquiry, but it is one of the subjects about which the British kingdom can work itself into a state of tremendous excitement on very short notice.

It seems to be a well nigh universal experience that the people who made the best guess about what Germany was up to during its period of preparation for this war were people who did not get close to the German authorities. There are scores of warnings on record which came from the pens or the mouths of men who had never been inside Germany; on the other hand, there are countless assurances from men supposed to be experts in German affairs that all was well and England need not fear the German army or the German navy.

PERSHING'S GUNNERS TRAIN WITH HEAVIES

Veterans Need Little Drill With Big French Weapons Before Actual Fighting

PRAISE FOR PLATTSBURGER

His French Instructors Say He Will Make Splendid Artillery Officer

American Training Camp in France, Oct. 10, (Delayed.)—Not far behind the American field artillery, which has been in training in a rugged section of France for the last two months, have come the men of the "heavies." They are veteran gunners, many of whom are familiar with the big guns at home, and they greeted almost as comrades the monster French weapons which they are now grooming for eventual use against the Germans.

Some of the guns with which the American artillerymen are training are wonderful and ponderous examples of the French gunmakers' skill and daring. They range from the modest but marvelously effective "155" up to the staggering "400" that hurls a high explosive missile weighing just short of a ton. The 400's are more potent than the Big Berthas ever were in their days of great destructiveness.

In caliber the guns range from the short, squat mortars, which sit upon their haunches like giant frogs, up through the various members of the howitzer family to the truly sinister naval rifles with their long, tapering barrels.

The Americans are delighted with their French weapons, and are busy studying every detail and adapting themselves to the use of French material. Most of the heavy gunners are men of long experience, and do not need much actual firing practice before taking their place in line against the enemy. They have been a little surprised to find that with the big land guns used here speed is not a great factor. These heavy weapons are used for destructive purposes, and there is no special need for haste when dealing with concrete dugouts and other enemy defenses that cannot run away. Accuracy is the great goal of all heavy gunners.

Asked if his men would not find it difficult to shoot without direct observation, the General commanding the heavy artillery contingent replied: "We will have direct observation here. The only difference will be that the observer, instead of standing besides the gun, will be sitting aloft in an airplane. You can depend upon it that each shot we fire at the enemy will be watched and recorded."

The wireless branch of the heavy artillery service is one of great importance. At schools already established radio pupils are being specially trained in communication with airplanes and observation balloons.

Scores of reserve officers from Plattsburg and other training camps are completing their technical education in the artillery schools here. These officers, individually selected for the artillery service because of their education in higher mathematics and engineering are, proving a great joy to their commanders and instructors. It is predicted that all will make splendid officers in active service.

The American gunners have been much interested in the big 240s, which are hauled by caterpillar tractors, but the real pets with the gunners from overseas are those aristocrats among the heavies which command special railroad cars. Some of these rulers of the cannon world are so important and so valuable that an entire artillery train is devoted to them. These trains are strange-looking affairs in their fantastic war paint, resembling at a distance a mammoth rattlesnake. Even the engines are included in the camouflage and may resemble anything from a brick house to a giant hedgehog.

The French sense of humor cannot be suppressed by three years and more of war. French officers have named one of the largest guns turned over to the Americans "Moustique," which means mosquito.

It is a compliment to any of your artillerymen who may have come from New Jersey," said the French Commandant who said he had spent ten years on the Eastern coast of the United States.

The French guns, although large and apparently unwieldy, are balanced easily, one man being able to elevate and deflect a weapon weighing fifty tons or more.

Siccawei Weather Report

15.—Misty but fine weather. The barometers have risen again on the continent. The depression of Liaotung advances towards the Sea of Japan. Moderate northerly winds on our coasts; stronger ones in the Northern and Southern districts.

16.—Very cloudy and misty, but rather fine weather. The barometers are rising.

Friday November 16, 1917.

WEATHER	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm...	769.26	769.19
Bar. at Centg., inches.	30.29	30.28
Variation mm for 24h	-2.04	-3.27
Variation mm for 12h	-0.30	-1.24
Wind—Direction	N	NE
Wind—Kilom per hour	13	20
Wind—Miles	8.1	12.4
Temperature—Cen ...	7°0	13°2
Temperature—Fah ...	44.0	55.8
Humidity: co	98	65
Nebulosity 5-10	3	4
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

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"I take pleasure in recommending your Castoria, having recommended its use in many instances, and consider it the best laxative that could be used, especially for children." NATHANIEL K. KING, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

"I have used your Castoria and found it an excellent remedy in my household and private practice for many years. The formula is excellent." H. J. TAFT, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I find your Castoria to be a standard family remedy. It is the best thing for infants and children I have ever known and I recommend it." R. E. ESKILDSON, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

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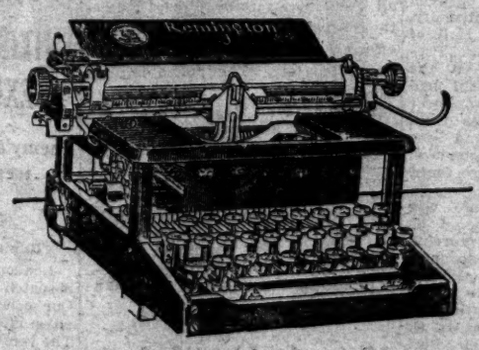

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AGENTS

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IMPOSSIBLE FOR JAPAN TO SEND AN EXPEDITION

Finance Minister Says Difficulty Well Appreciated By Allied Governments

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Osaka, November 15.—Mr. Shoda, the Minister of Finance, was the guest of the Osaka Economic Association tonight. He announced that his policy, when budgeting for 1918 and 1919, would be to amplify the naval vote and make liberal provision to meet the war situation, while he would endeavor not to increase the ordinary expenditure.

This first announcement of his fiscal policy in Osaka by Mr. Shoda is characteristic, but it is in line with the growing importance of this city as a financial center, which has recently caused the Bank of Japan to station Mr. Hijikata, one of the Bank's directors, here.

Touching on the question of the despatch of Japanese troops to Europe, Mr. Shoda said that it was absolutely impossible and its difficulty was well appreciated by the Allied Governments, who have never pressed the matter, but Japan's willingness to put her shoulder to the wheel in the Allied cause had been demonstrated by her naval, shipping, industrial and financial co-operation and assistance. Mr. Shoda announced that the financial help rendered to her allies by Japan, directly and indirectly, now aggregates ten thousand million Yen, so that, considering Japan's modest resources, it can be said that Japan is doing her best.

CANTON AFFAIRS

Special Correspondence to the China Press

Canton, November 6.—The question of military governorship in Canton will not affect the expeditionary program in Hunan against the North. Vanguards of the Second Expeditionary Army from Kwangtung have already left Canton, and the main body is expected to start in a few days.

The situation in Canton, in spite of strenuous efforts on the part of Tuan to arouse discontent among the troops, discord inside the official circle, excitement among the people at home and misunderstanding of the Southern policy abroad, is being well handled.

Canton, November 3.—The news of the capture of Paoching by the Southern forces in Hunan October 30 has been confirmed by official despatch from General Ching. The service rendered by Brigade Commander Lin and the troops from Kwangsi against the Northerners was especially mentioned.

News Brevities

Sir Francis Henry May, Governor of Hongkong, left that colony on November 10 on a short holiday. He will meet Lady May, who is returning from Canada, in Japan, and will return to Hongkong next month.

• • •

Mr. H. L. Bostwick, an American mining man who has been in the Far East nearly two years, is in Shanghai on his way home after a visit to Java and Sumatra. Mr. Bostwick has been in Korea most of the time since coming to the Orient.

• • •

The French community of Shanghai is to have an addition in the persons of M. and Mme. Charrey, who are to leave Tientsin for this city. M. Charrey will represent the firm of Charrey and Conversey in Shanghai.

• • •

Three Chinese, charged with armed robbery and possession of ammunition, got lengthy sentences in the Mixed Court yesterday. Two received 14 years each and the third 7 years. The robbery took place at 688 Fokien Road on October 22, when $672.60 was taken from Tsang Hoo-zung. Two Chinese youths, found guilty of larceny of valuable ornaments were given five years in the reformatory.

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It was a warm day for pickpockets too in the Mixed Court. One drew 3 years and expulsion and another 4 years and ditto for light-fingered experimentation with watches and pocketbooks.

Youths Are Accused On Larceny Charge

T. and J. Poignand In British Court In Connection With Thefts

Two youths, Tam and Jack Poignand, were charged in the British Court yesterday with the larceny of two suits of clothes and two gold rings, the property of a Mrs. Chang.

Testimony was given by Peter King, a 14-year-old Chinese boy who had been charged with the theft in the Mixed Court. He stated that he stole both clothes and rings from the Chang home. The former he took to Tam Poignand and a boy named Myer, who gave him 25 cents and told him to steal whatever he could. The rings he took to Jack Poignand and a boy named Spiegler, telling them they were his sister's. They were pawned for $4 and the money divided. On Poignand's denial that he knew the rings were stolen the witness recited that he did know and had planned to steal something from his own sister. The case was adjourned until today when Spiegler is to testify.

SPORTS -:- Latest News of Athletic World -:- GOSSIP

Results in S.V.C. Inter-Company Shoot

The detailed results of the S.V.C. inter-company challenge shield competition, which was won by "A" Company, British, as given out yesterday in a Corps Order, follow:

Unit.	No. of Hits on Vital Part.	Score.	No. of Hits on Non-Vital Part.	Score.	Total.	Penalties for hits on wrong target.	Total.	Points for Report.	Total Points.	Order of Merit.
Chinese Co.	11	55	3	9	64	12	52	2	54	13
Portuguese Co.	27	155	2	6	141	15	126	6	132	10
American Co.	35	175	7	21	196	6	190	2	192	3
Light Horse	22	110	4	12	122	3	119	6	125	11
"B" Co., British	35	175	–	–	175	15	160	2	162	6
The Engineers	29	145	5	15	160	6	154	4	158	7
First Reserves	32	160	3	9	169	3	166	2	168	4
"A" Co., British	46	230	3	9	239	6	233	6	239	1
Italian Co.	1	5	–	–	5	27	22	–	22	14
S. Scottish	19	95	3	9	104	42	62	2	64	12
Customs Co.	29	145	4	12	157	6	151	2	153	8
Machine Gun Co.	31	155	4	12	167	3	164	2	166	5
Artillery	26	130	2	6	136	3	133	–	133	9
Japanese Co.	41	205	6	18	223	–	223	–	223	2

Off Day Race Favorites In The Selling Lotteries

The selling lotteries held at the Race Club, yesterday evening, were well attended and proved interesting. The following stables were the favorites in the events named:—

Autumn Handicap

lbs.

1.—Sky and Hickling—Mush ... 150
The Dean 150
2.—C. R. Burkill—Winsome Dahlia 155
3.—John Peel—Star of Doon ... 142
Jacobite 140
Sandy 155
Biplane 147
3.—Ezra—Triumph 155
Rosewood ... 145
Dixie 148

Followed closely by Cire, Henry Humphreys and Winsome and Hasty stables.

Griffins' Handicap

lbs.

1.—Ezra—Goodwood 155
Elkwood 158
S. B. Neill—Carrickfergus... 148
2.—Sir Ellis Kadoorie—Russian Chief 132
Peking Chief . 149
Kalgan Chief . 150

Followed by Elrettus (The Sands) and Robson stables.

The Sub-Griffins' Handicap

lbs.

1.—Seth—Hawkeye 157
2.—Stephen and Burkill—Darra 169
3.—McBain—Golden Sub 159
4.—N. L. Sparke—Wild Gamble 156

Grand National Steeplechase

1.—John Peel—Black Diamond, Springie.
2.—Fash—Wynona.
3.—Hy. Morriss—Ashfield.
4.—Ezra—Rosewood, The Tipster, Nomadic.

The races start at 1.30 p.m. today, there being eight events in all, including three handicaps and the steeplechase, all of which have large fields and should be well contested.

FRENCH CLUB TENNIS FINALS PLAYED TODAY

Successful Tournament Of Cercle Sportif Francais Will Be Completed Tomorrow

The program of the various finals in the Cercle Sportif Francais Tournament today will be as follows:—

Final Hardcourt Gentlemen's Doubles Championship between H. S. Rowley and A. J. Grant and St. G. R. Clark and L. R. Wheen, at 2 p.m.

Final Hardcourt Mixed Doubles Championship between Mrs. Bryson and H. Toussaint and Mrs. Prince and H. B. Ollerdessen, at 2 p.m.

Final of Hardcourt Ladies' Doubles Championship between Mrs. Nazer and Mrs. G. Brauns and the winners of Mrs. Bryson and Miss Rasmussen against Mrs. Prince and Mrs. W. A. White after the Mixed Doubles Final of the Handicap Gentlemen's Doubles between C. D. Field and V. H. Bourne and E. C. Anderson and J. Turner.

Final of Handicap Ladies' Singles between Mrs. Bryson and Mrs. A. P. Nazer after the Ladies' Doubles Championship.

Final of Ladies' Doubles Handicap between Miss Radomski and Miss Rasmussen and Mrs. W. A. White and Mrs. A. C. M. Anderson.

If sufficient time is left the final of the Hardcourt Ladies' Singles Championship between Mrs. Bryson and the winner of Mrs. C. Brauns and Mrs. S. T. Haslam's match will be played.

Other matches to be played on Saturday are G. O. Wootten vs. R. B. Nichols at 2 p.m.; E. G. Anderson vs. H. B. Ollerdessen at 2.45 p.m.; J. A. T. Thomas vs. H. B. Ollerdessen at 3.45 p.m.

Competition in the American Tournament are requested to turn up at 2 o'clock sharp and endeavor to complete this event.

On Sunday there will be played: The final of the Hardcourt Gentlemen's Singles Championship between L. R. Wheen and the winner of the match between J. A. T. Thomas and H. B. Ollerdessen.

The final of the Handicap Gentlemen's Singles.

Football

Socony v. Soochow U.

The Socony Football Club will play the Soochow University today at Soochow, game commencing at about 3.30 p.m. Socony will be represented by the following players:

B. Shirazee, J. Stellingwerff, V. F. Maher, H. Wilson, E. F. Mears, H. Champney, J. G. Harrison, J. Turner, W. J. Noodt, L. d'Almeida, C. Fuxman.

Reserves:—A. Jones, H. J. Sanft.

Hockey

A friendly match will be played this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Hongkew Recreation Ground between the Sikhs and the Portuguese Hockey Association. The following were chosen to represent the Association:—E. G. Sharnhorst, R. Robarts, E. Leitao, V. Machado, S. Collaco, C. Barradas, A. Leitao, B. Pintos, H. J. Encarnacao (Capt.), Avito Leitao, R. Canavarro.

FOOTBALL AT CHEFOO

(From Our Own Corresponde,,t)

Chefoo, November 10.—The C. I. M. Schools close about the 23rd, of this month and do not reassemble again till the end of January. The Boys' School Football eleven seems to be up to the average strength of former years judging by the fact that they defeated the Settlement eleven in the first encounter by 3 goals to 2. In the second encounter this afternoon the result was a drawn game of two all. An interesting fixture has been arranged for the 17th inst., when the team of the Anglo-American Chinese College is to try conclusions with that of the C. I. M. Boys' School. This match is bound to arouse an unusual amount of interest.

Local Films

The local films and variety entertainment which scored such success at two previous performances will be seen again at a special children's matinee at the Olympic Theater at 3 p.m. today. Children are to be admitted at reduced rates and the proceeds will be turned over to the Shanghai Children's Refuge.

French Evacuate Hill Positions at Ochrida

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 15.—(By wireless).—A German official communique reports:—"The French have evacuated their hill positions west of Lake Ochrida."

Y.M.C.A. BASKETBALL

A basketball game played Thursday night on the floor of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. Gymnasium between the boys of the Ming Li High School and the Young Men's team of the Association resulted in a win for the Association men by 12 points. The score was 19 to 7.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on November 13, 1917.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	25-30
Mackerel	„	25-30
Pomfret	„	25-30
Salmon	„	18-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	18-20
Whitebait	„	20-25
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	2.50-3.00
Duck	„	40-60
Eggs	per doz.	16-20
Fowl	per lb.	16-20
Geese	each	60-1.00
Hare	„	30-35
Partridge	„	50-60
Pheasant	„	50-60
Pigeons	„	15-18
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	14-16
Snipe	„	12-14
Turkey	per lb.	35-40
Teal	each	12-14
Wild Duck	„	30-35
Wild Geese	„	40-50
Woodcock	„	50-60
Wild Pigeons	„	10-12
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	10-12
Appricots	„	none
Bananas	„	5-6
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-16
Chestnuts	per lb.	8-10
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	15-17
Lemons	each	5-6
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	6-8
Peaches	„	none
Persimmons	„	6-8
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	each	12-16
Pineapples	„	10-12
Pears	per lb.	8-14
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	„	5-6
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbage	each	3-5
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	30-40
Egg Plant	per lb.	10-12
French Beans	„	10-12
Green Corn	each	2-8
Leeks	per bunch	2-8
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	6-8
Peas	„	8-10
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.20-2.60
Parnips	per bunch	3-4
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lb.	$5.50
Flour Australian	per 50 lb.	$4.40
Flour Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.50
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton Tls.	19.50
Stove Coal	per ton Tls.	21.75
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.60
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Chief Inspector.

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WEATHER

Very cloudy and misty weather. Moderate and variable breezes on our coasts.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 17, 1917

The U-Boat Failure

IF more proof were needed that the German U-boat campaign is an inglorious failure it is furnished by the news we publish today of last week's toll. The British lost but one ship over 1,600 tons and 5 under 1,600 tons. The French lost two over 1,600 tons and the Italians one small sailing vessel, something over 100 tons. The following table of British losses since the ruthless and criminal campaign at sea was launched by Germany reveals how serious the submarine menace was at the start and also how it was gradually but surely broken down and overcome:

Week Ending	Over 1,600 Tons	Under 1,600 Tons	Unsuccessfully Attacked
Mar. 4.....	15	9	14
Mar. 11.....	12	4	12
Mar. 18.....	18	8	21
Mar. 25.....	20	7	11
Apr. 1.....	17	14	20
Apr. 8.....	17	2	13
Apr. 15.....	15	9	13
Apr. 22.....	41	15	29
Apr. 29.....	38	12	29
May 6.....	19	22	30
May 13.....	17	5	15
May 20.....	19	9	12
May 27.....	18	2	22
June 3.....	15	3	15
June 10.....	24	10	20
June 17.....	25	5	37
June 24.....	21	6	19
July 1.....	16	5	13
July 8.....	13	5	17
July 15.....	15	4	11
July 22.....	19	3	12
July 29.....	20	3	12
Aug. 5.....	20	3	12
Aug. 12.....	14	1	9
Aug. 19.....	14	4	14
Aug. 26.....	20	5	7
Sept. 2.....	18	2	4
Sept. 9.....	12	6	12
Sept. 16.....	8	20	6
Sept. 23.....	13	2	10
Sept. 30.....	11	2	16
Oct. 7.....	14	2	5
Oct. 14.....	12	6	5
Oct. 21.....	17	8	7
Oct. 28.....	14	4	1
Nov. 4.....	8	4	6
Nov. 11.....	1	5	8
Totals 644	234	523	

But if the U-boat campaign is a failure, it is assuredly growing in madness. It is driving the submarine commanders insane. Some of their deeds of incredible barbarity leave no other conclusion possible. "Spurlos versenkt"—the iniquitous advice of von Luxburg to his Government that, if the Argentine ships were to be sunk, they should be sunk without a trace being left—is evidently the order under which the German submarine commanders are operating today. If this is true, not only the submarine commanders but the whole German Government have gone mad, for certainly sane human beings would be incapable of giving such an order. And it is only a month since the German Government disavowed the von Luxburg note by issuing a statement to the effect that the advice contained therein had not been acted upon.

A letter received from New York yesterday, written by a prominent Y.M.C.A. worker well known in China, tells the story of the sinking of the steamship Belgian Prince. The account will be found on page one of today's CHINA PRESS. If there is any German in Shanghai who still wonders why the whole world is turning against his country, let him read this story of the Belgian Prince—prophetic name! When that vessel was torpedoed without warning, the passengers and crew got into the life-boats. The submarine commander then ordered them out of their boats on to the deck of the submarine. Next he destroyed the life-boats. Then on some pretext or other he ordered the "rescued" passengers and crew to throw away their life-preservers. This accomplished he headed out to sea, and submerged!—leaving the passengers and crew to drown "without a trace!"

But there was a trace! Snell, an American, one of the Belgian Prince's passengers, had managed to conceal a life-preserver under his raincoat. He was picked up eleven hours later, unconscious. He told the story of the murderous deed.

The English language does not afford a name for this atrocity. No person in Shanghai, German or otherwise, however, can fail, after reading this tale of the sea, to understand what it is and why it is that the world is combining to fight; nor can he fail to realise that the world cannot and will not stop fighting until this thing, whatever it is, is crushed, for it is certain that civilisation and this other thing cannot exist side by side on this globe.

Old Kentucky Blues

The sun shines bright on my conservation flat;
'Tis summer, as none will gainsay.
We have cut out milk, and eliminated fat,
And our meals are only two a day.
The young folks dine on a conservation pie.
Bereft of potatoes and meat;
And our bread is made of the barley or the rye,
And nobody uses any wheat.
Wheat no more, my lady!—
Oh, wheat no more this year!
We will sing one song for our conservation flat,
Till we make the Germans disappear.

—F. P. A. in the New York Tribune.

The Knitter

("Across and back—across and back again.")

I took the wool, and fifty stitches cast,
The trick I knew so well in childhood's past—
Across and back—across and back again.
The task was pleasant and the rule was plain;
And, as in those old yesterdays, it sped,
Nought new except the needles' amberred—
An ardent flash against the fleecy gray!
And busy were my thoughts—the knitter's way!
How urgent was the cause—how dear the need—
My very hands knew, too, and doubled speed.
The muffler grew. Its wearer, soon-to-be—
The boyish wearer—seemed to signal me:
"Make haste, make haste, for nights are frostly-keen
In this scarred land where fiends-at-arms have been,
Where we must strike our blows of might-and-man!" . . .
Across and back—across and back again—
The stitches lope away in endless train,
These make the ridge, and those the little plain!
The amber needless dart a fiery light—
The only way that they (and I) can fight!
The needles flash—the wool is gray as moss;
Across and back—across and back—across.
I do no longer see my flying hands—
I see the earth upheaved in those scarred lands!
The trenches in between the ridges show
And battle-fire, in stormy, hurtling glow!
Amidst the danger bright I glimpse a face—
The boy's for whom the needles gleam and race! . . .
Across and back—across and back—
A Cross?—
O sacred Victory, heal whatever lost!

EDITH M. THOMAS.

War-Time Wallops

We still believe the Russians will win in the long run.—*Toledo Blade.*

A French Cabinet nowadays looks more like a whatnot.—*Boston Transcript.*

Russia couldn't be expected to preserve the fruits of revolution without a few jars.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

A few Swedish envoys will soon be trying to find their way home without getting their feet wet.—*New York World.*

The Staats-Zeitung is properly severe in its condemnation of Count Luxburg. The Count was found out.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The Kaiser announces that Riga has been freed. But it is receiving no congratulations from Belgium.—*Philadelphia North American.*

The only thing which seems to be interfering with Kerensky's success as a dictator is that he can't dictate.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

The Psychology Of La Follette ◎ By Gertrude Atherton

'Hatred Of Power That Was Not His, Panic Terror Of Disappearing From The Public Eye Drove Him Into An Open Opposition'

The abrupt if ignominious return of Senator La Follette to the front page of the newspapers, and the proud preening of himself as a destructive force at a critical time in the history of his country, his alternations of violent diatribes with ordered reasoning (when on the defensive) must make him far more interesting to the psycho-analyst than in the days when it was possible to admire him.

There was a time, as we all remember, when La Follette's name was on every lip, not in contempt and repudiation us it is today, but because he was the chief hope of a genuine progressive democracy, whose natural destiny was the Presidency of the United States. Wisconsin was, under his dynamic propulsion, the great political "experiment station," a happy phrase coined for a notable factory of ideas both altruistic and practical. At that time La Follette was genial and normal, his egotism no more developed than that of any successful man, although perhaps more naïvely exhibited; at all events it was not distorted, for he was happy and hopeful and sure of his future. No doubt in those days he really had deep distinterested moments when he dreamed only of ameliorating the lot of the human race, and if at other moments he saw himself at its head holding aloft a gorgeous banner of new device, what harm was done? The achievement of legitimate ambition would have toned him down.

Some day the immediate cause of his collapse at the Philadelphia dinner when seeking nomination on the Progressive ticket will be known to all men. Whatever it was, however, it proved that there was a point both physical and mental beyond which La Follette could not go. He had reached his limit. He was "President timber," but he could not deliver the goods. There were contractors and carpenters on hand panting to do their part, but the boss was in seclusion with the hollowed bits; and all the king's horses and all the king's men couldn't put Humpty Dumpty together again.

No one who follows the political life of the United States will pretend that La Follete has been the same man since his failure to reach the goal toward which he had been straining ever since he realised that he possessed the magnetic potential forces of a leader of men, a leader with new ideas and a commanding intellect. It is the worthiest goal toward which any American can strive, a goal of which all bright little American boys dream, the supreme reward of the greatest of all republics.

No wonder La Follette was disappointed; but it is possible that he still cherished hopes, off and on, until the nominations of 1916; for it takes a very level-headed man indeed, particularly if he is filling the honorable office of a United States Senator, a long while to realise that he is a back number, a "has-been," sure of a place in the history of his State, but of no more than passing mention in the history of the nation.

Here was the crucial test. A brilliant mind and a gift for leadership will only carry a man just so far unless there is character to resupply exhausted energies beset with disappointments, keep them stable and balanced and on the straight track.

When the older Senator Hale found that his hour had struck and that his State would never send him to the Senate of the United States again, he made a farewell round of calls in Washington, bearing himself to the last as the suavo, humorous man-of-the-world that Washington had known for half a century. La Follette said to him, "Well, Hale, when my time comes I hope I may retire as gracefully as you have done."

I wonder if La Follette ever thinks of that interview. True, he would say the cases are not parallel. Senator Hale never amused himself with the delusion that he was a great man, and I remember he said to me once, "Men in public life are divided into just two classes—those who want to be President and those who do not. I do not."

At all events, La Follette has sat there in the Senate through at least four years of surpassing bitterness, opposed to a Democratic majority, watching Wilson—a mere schoolmaster when his own star was effulgent—grow to be the recognised leader of the nation, assured of a commanding place in history, winning the confidence of the Allies, and, an almost prouder conquest, the hatred of Germany; sat there knowing that if he kept his oath of allegiance his opportunity to serve his country was limited to casting his vote on the right side—he—La Follette!—once so convinced of his supreme destiny that it became an obsession from which he has never recovered. Fate had swept Wilson into the White House, for, no doubt, the full period of the war, and the same jade had condemned her old favorite to a comparative obscurity. That she condemned a few other brilliant and able men to a like portion afforded no consolation.

There was La Follette's chance. Of course his test was one of the most crucial to which an ambitious man has ever been subjected. No simple, natural, nerve-titillating patriotism was demanded of him, such as shouldering a rifle and tramping off to Plattsburg to test the heroic qualities of his legs and stomach. Not even to desert vast business interests and help the President reorganise the country on a war basis. Nothing simple, spectacular, or even decently public; nothing in fact but to sit in the Senate Chamber and vote his country past the quicksands as speedily as possible; perhaps talk sense and expedient patriotism into thick alien heads in Wisconsin.

It was a bitter pill, this simple patriotic role, forced by that jade Destiny, who for so long had led him upward by a sloping flower-strewn road; then taken a whim and abandoned him. It was a bitter pill and he did not swallow it. He choked. The blood went to his head, poisoned blood, and it has remained there ever since.

It is not difficult to imagine the morbid condition of this man's mind, sitting there at his desk in a chamber growing more historic every moment, brooding on his inexplicably deflected star, hating Wilson with black Teutonic energy, convinced that he himself has the greatest brain in the United States, a mighty instrument designed for power, for domination, but as individually negligible as that of the least of all those Senators he so honestly despises. He had his chance at last to prove himself a great man—in his own eyes and in those near enough to see, even if the world forgot him; but the glittering metal of his character was what the miners call "fool's gold," and the consuming bitterness of his soul was the acid that devored it.

Then his unrestrained ego, fed to the proportions of a Frankenstein by that disappointed vanity which blindly seeks compensation in placing the blame everywhere but on one's self, went on the rampage. Hatred of power that was not his, panic terror of disappearing from the public eye, drove him into an open opposition that at least assured him of notoriety, and of the illusion of power. He was still a force in the land—he would show them—he could cripple the Government if he chose, round up all the freaks and fakers and pests with which this country more than any other is cursed; to say nothing of the deliberate traitors and plotters; goad them into noisy acts—leading the pack with his own shrill yelp—that would dampen patriotism at home and create false hopes in Germany and Russia that would at least add disastrously to the casualties of the Allies and defer their ultimate victory. He might—who could say?—create a revolution; no one knows what Burrlike dreams have been buzzing in the turgid brain of weakened inhibitions, imbibing daily draughts of bitterness. He knows that it will be a long while before the Senate gets round to his impeachment—it is too busy; every moment of its time is needed for the more immediate business of war. He knows that a man can go far in this easy going country without consign punishment; and the excitement of running the danger zone and a certain measure of revenge compose all of zest there is still to be found in his broken life—unless—who knows?—it may be is destiny after all to rule—that the apparent whim of fate was a mere halt in a progress leading to far greater ends—Who knows? Why not? Why not?

If this man has put himself in Germany's pocket that is a mere incident, another opportunity to gratify his hatred and spleen. His course would have been the same in any case. For, to repeat, La Follette has a poisoned brain. The sooner he is relegated to private life the better for him and the United States.

Russia's Chaos ◎ By Lovat Fraser

(Daily Mail, Oct. 1.)

The Western Allies are slowly realising that at the best Russia can furnish no really effective military help for a long time to come. They do not yet seem to be thinking of the possible consequences of Russia's breakdown.

The military position of the Allies must in any case be gavely affected, but unless a strong and ordered system of government can be evolved in Russia within the next few months the results of the collapse will be felt far beyond the fighting line. Europe cannot be reconstructed on a safe and sane basis if Russia falls to pieces. Germany will have a chance beyond her wildest dreams.

My own very definite view is that the chaos in Russia will continue. Words will not make bread. The dominating factor in Russia will soon be, not Kerensky, nor Korniloff, nor the Soviet, nor the Army, but—*famine.*

It is famine which will, I fear, accentuate and prolong the present chaos. The Revolution began with the demand of the people for bread, which was also the cry of the women who marched to Versailles in 1789. The statement is frequently made just now that though there is little food in the towns and cities of Russia there must be plenty in the villages. I am not so sure, and even if Russia contained ample stores of food the machinery for distributing it on a fair basis has failed. Michaelis evidently knew what he was talking about when he mentioned Russia in his speech to the Reichstag Committee on Friday. He said nothing about the Army or Riga. He seems to have merely observed, in his concise and stolied way: "In Russia a grave conomic crisis reigns. Transport especially is totally inadequate." He was quite right, and it was not necessary to say more.

We forget that even in normal times there have been four or five famines in large areas of Russsia in the last thirty years. The peasants have never been accustomed to store enough grain to last them all the year round. Meteorology does not suffice to explain Russian famines. Bad cultivation, primitive implements, insufficient manure, restricted rotation of crops are all contributory causes. It is also feared that in the fertile Black Earth region the process of desiccation which laid waste large areas in Central Asia has been at work. But Michaelis probably pointed out the root cause of the existing food troubles in Russia when he spoke of transport.

There are other economic dangers which may accelerate the present disruptive tendencies. The financial situation in Russia is full of menace, and is like a lunatic's dream. The "authorities" have for a long time been printing rouble notes to the extent of about five million pounds a day, though the actual value of the notes does not equal their face value. They have printed such masses of these notes that they have run short of paper, and to economise paper they are said to be now printing no notes having a lower face value than about £25. It sounds very easy and simple to manufacture money in this way, but it means a terrific crash in the end. Meanwhile one of the immediate results is an enormous inflation of prices.

The Soviet, or "Workmen's and Soldiers' Council" in Petrograd, is said to be drawing £70,000 a month for the payment of the members of the committee, very few of whom are soldiers, while hardly any are workmen. They hold no official position and are plundering the public funds, although pacifist newspapers in England tell us that the members of the Soviet are the saviours of the country. Many British taxpayers would like to know whether they are still being taxed to send money to Russia.

The essence of the military situation in Russia is that the Army has almost ceased to have any fighting value. For courage and endurance the individual Russian soldier will bear comparison with any troops now in the field, but discipline is the cement of armies, and without it they become useless mobs. The desertions in Russia have been enormous. Swarms of peasant soldiers have hurried back to their villages to share in the division of land which they were told was now theirs for the taking. Those who remain under arms have been taught not to obey their officers and think they can do as they like. The commissaries and committees have ruined the remnants of the Russian Army.

General Korniloff was no traitor, but an honest and simple man who tried to save Russia. Whatever is alleged against him, no one has suggested that he was trying to put the Romanoffs back, and it is clear that in the earlier stages of his movement, which seems to have gone off at half-cock, he was in close communication with M. Kerensky. What is now happening in Russia is a struggle between M. Kerensky and the Anarchists. It is quite on the cards that we shall see an attempt to form an Anarchist Government which will be the negation of all good government.

Russia, in short, is in a state of intellectual dislocation, coupled with administrative paralysis. We live in an age of little men, and so far Russia has produced no big man capable of constructive statesmanship. The Cadet leaders proved to be academic theorists who were unable to face the test when suddenly called upon to put their political doctrines into practice. They were elbowed aside, not by M. Kerensky, but by the Anarchists. To say that the Anarchists do not represent the true Russia is to beg the question. The men who ran the Terror in France numbered fewer than three thousand. They did not typify the true France, but for a time they dominated it.

If there is any break in the clouds in Russia, I cannot see it. In the foreground of the picture are millions of soldiers who have lost their military spirit, which can only be slowly revived. In the background is the spectre of famine. We are far from the high hopes with which the Revolution began. I believe in the future of Russia. At a meeting many years ago I heard the late Lord Salisbury growl out, after his manner, that though people were talking of the break-up of China, he refused to believe that three hundred millions of the most industrious people on earth could ever become moribund. In the same way, knowing something of the immense resources of Russia, and having seen her territories from end to end, I feel confident of her high destinies. But I also feel that she has a period of terrible travail ahead, and that no man can now estimate how long the darkness and the confusion and the weakness may endure.

It is just that period which may grievously affect the Allied cause, which is the cause of Russia also. The time has come when our statesmen and our newspapers must stop talking treacle about the Russian Revolution, and must consider just exactly what its unforeseen developments may mean to the rest of the Allies. This war was being fought on two main fronts. On one of these two fronts the enemy has suddenly won without striking a decisive blow. That is the true and present meaning of the military collaps of Russia. The Germans are too weak to take full advantage of their passive victory on the Russian front, and until next spring they are simply holding the immense areas they have won. However vigorously we strike them in the west, we cannot make them disgorge their eastern conquests.

A Europe in which the Western Allies had won back their conquered districts, but had perforce left Germany to seek compensation amid the ruins of a broken and disunited Russia, would not be the Europe for which we are fighting. I hold that we must reconsider our strategy. With or without Russia, it has become more than ever incumbent upon the Western Allies and the United States to break the military power of Germany, which they have not yet done.

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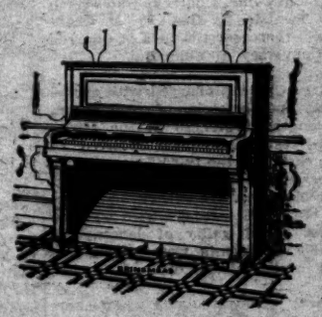

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

JIGGS - I HEAR THE CAT CRYING - YOU HAD BETTER BRING MY CANARY IN HERE -
TAKE THAT CAT OUT OF HERE AND BRING THE CANARY IN HERE -
I CAN'T DO THAT, MAGGIE!
AND WHY?
BECAUSE THE CANARY IS IN THE CAT -
WOW!!!
FOR GOODNESS SAKE - MAGGIE - DON'T - I'D RATHER HEAR YOU SING!
GEO MCMANUS
10-9

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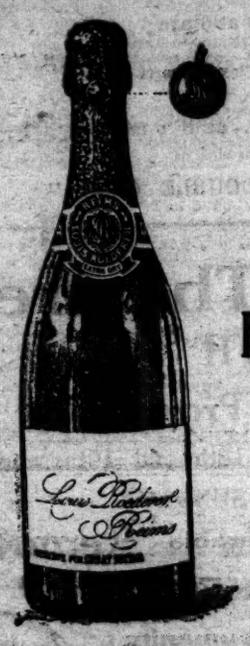

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Alaska's Large Reindeer Herds

Vancouver, B. C.—The news which came out of the northland, a short time ago, that reindeer herders are arranging to ship thousands of reindeer carcasses to help to relieve the meat shortage in the United States and allied countries, is particularly interesting.

In 1892 at the instance of Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the United States Congress appropriated $240,500 with which to establish reindeer herds in Alaska. Twelve hundred and eighty animals were brought from Siberia before 1902. Then the Russian Government withdrew permission to make further shipments from its territory. However, a start had been made; one that was to have most excellent results. With the first shipped deer came Siberian herders, but the native Eskimo soon learned.

With the herd to start with, the United States authorities began to work on a co-operative basis with the natives of the country. The experiment was given the name of the Alaskan Reindeer Service. Twenty-eight stations throughout the territory were established, 18 of these being owned by the Government and 10 by missions. To the missions were given a loan of 100 deer each for five years. At the end of this time the original number must be returned; the missions keep the fawns. The natives get deer on practically the same terms from the Government. An experienced herder in turn takes on apprentice boys, who get six deer a year, as payment for their services, besides learning to become herders, a business which requires a good deal of knowledge. In addition, the Government also took on a large number of young Eskimos who sign a contract for five years. During this time they receive a thorough schooling in the art of raising the animals. Each government animal is marked with an aluminium button in the ear, an improvement on the old branding methods of the American cowboy. All private owners also mark their deer with a distinct brand which is registered with the nearest station and also at Washington.

During his apprenticeship the young Eskimo, who is working for the Government, is given an allotment of deer, which at the end of his time usually number 50, so each man is practically independent when he graduates.

The census of the animals in 1912 was 25,000 head. The estimated basis of increase in a small herd is that it will double itself in every period of three years; so at a rough estimate there are today in Alaska 75,000 reindeer, 75 per cent of which with safety, could be used to supply meat to the United States and the Allies. The number of reindeer is probably larger than the above estimate.

Aside from the valuable aid this meat supply may prove in the near future, the reindeer herds have been the means of raising the Eskimo people of Alaska from a state of poverty, when they depended entirely upon hunting, to a comfortable state. Today there is plenty of food in the land; the people are well housed and well clothed, and it is entirely to the introduction of the reindeer that this is due. From it comes buckskin, much of which is sold at $5 per pound; in addition, meat and milk are obtained and the use of a swift and strong beast of burden.—*Christian Science Monitor.*

Y. M. C. A. Hero

Both the Army and the Young Men's Christian Association want McClain. His officers do not wish to lose an excellent soldier, for he is the first member of the American Army to be decorated with the War Cross with the Palm. From the Paris Herald comes this account of his feat:

"On the night of September 18 a German airplane flew over the village in which he was and dropped several bombs. One fell within fifteen feet of a building around which some fifty villagers had gathered.

"Notwithstanding the expostulations of those near him, the newspaper continues, Private McClain dashed out into the road and, discovering the bomb with the aid of a pocket electric lamp, picked it up and hurled it into the river. The projectile exploded as it struck the water. It sent up a column of water, and no one was hurt.

"Private McClain, who is twenty-four years of age, has been in the Army four years. He saw service in Mexico. The French authorities have notified his wife, Mrs. Elsie McClain, of 923 Constay Avenue, Peekskill, of the honor conferred upon him."

McClain as an impromptu Y. M. C. A. worker has shown himself one whom that organisation would like enlist regularly were he not just as desirable to the officers of his regiment. A despatch to the Associated Press from the American Training Camp in France shows the type of man he is:

"McClain has served four years in the American Army and made a record in Young Men's Christian Association work in Portland, Me., and in Boston. While stationed at Columbus, N. M., with the American troops, he showed aptitude in purveying comforts to soldiers and established a thriving canteen that serves as a sort of model for the Y. M. C. A. work now being done around the American camps in France.

"McClain was in the confectionery business in Peekskill when the United States declared war on Germany. He immediately rejoined the Army as a private came with the first contingent to France, and while doing soldier duty resumed his old Young Men's Christian Association work on the side. He picked out a vacant school room for his field of operations, and then asked himself: 'What first aid can be given to those American boys?' He answered it himself—'Letters home!'

"McClain then put in a stock of letter-paper, pens, and ink, and began to compete at all the idling places in the neighborhood for the patronage of the soldiers. Where one censor had sufficed for correspondence for the whole camp, McClain's initiative developed enough work for a censor for each company.

"The plain schoolroom now has developed into a full-fledged Young Men's Christian Association institution which provides lessons in French and refreshments and amusements for the soldiers and villagers as well.

"Both the Army and Young Men's Christian Association want McClain. His officers hesitate to lose an excellent soldier, and the Association workers want a man who is capable of doing what McClain has done for the social well-being of the men. . . . He was born on a shipwrecked boat off the coast of New Jersey in February, 1893, the son of a Glasgow father and a Dundee mother."

The Manicure Lady

By William F. Kirk

"Well, George, I guess our folks up home has done their share to help win this war," said the Manicure Lady.

"What's the big idea?" asked the Head Barber.

"Oh, this here conservation," replied the Manicure Lady. "We got enough canned fruit up home to feed three families, and father was saying this morning that he looks forward to a mighty sweet Winter. Wilfred, he is looking forward as much as the old gent, seeing as how he ain't working and has made his plans to be a kind of home body this coming Winter."

"We got some fruit and stuff canned up home, too," said the Head Barber. "The Missus was planning to send some of it to the boys in France, but I shooed her off on that idea, telling her how it would never have a chance to get there on account of them U-boats. Her and me can eat what she canned, the way I figure."

"You wouldn't never be accused of being too patriotic, George," said the Manicure Lady. "It's a good thing them old forefathers of ours was gaited different than you, or they would have left George Washington flat instead of sticking around with him at Valley Forge and Gettysburg, or wherever it was they fought them French and Indian wars. The young men of today should ought to try harder, George, to be like them glorious old warriors which made our country safe against kings before you was born."

"Maybe you're right, kid," said George. "Maybe I ain't careful enough about keeping up my interest in this here jam across the water, but business has fell off lately and I get kind of blue sometimes wondering who's going to invent the next kind of safety razor. But it always makes me feel cheap to talk to you and realise how fine you look at things and how careless I am."

"You ain't exactly careless, George only a little bit thick about some things," said the Manicure Lady. "I guess if it came to any kind of test you would do your share for your flag as earnest as you look for a tip out you ain't really been tried out yet."

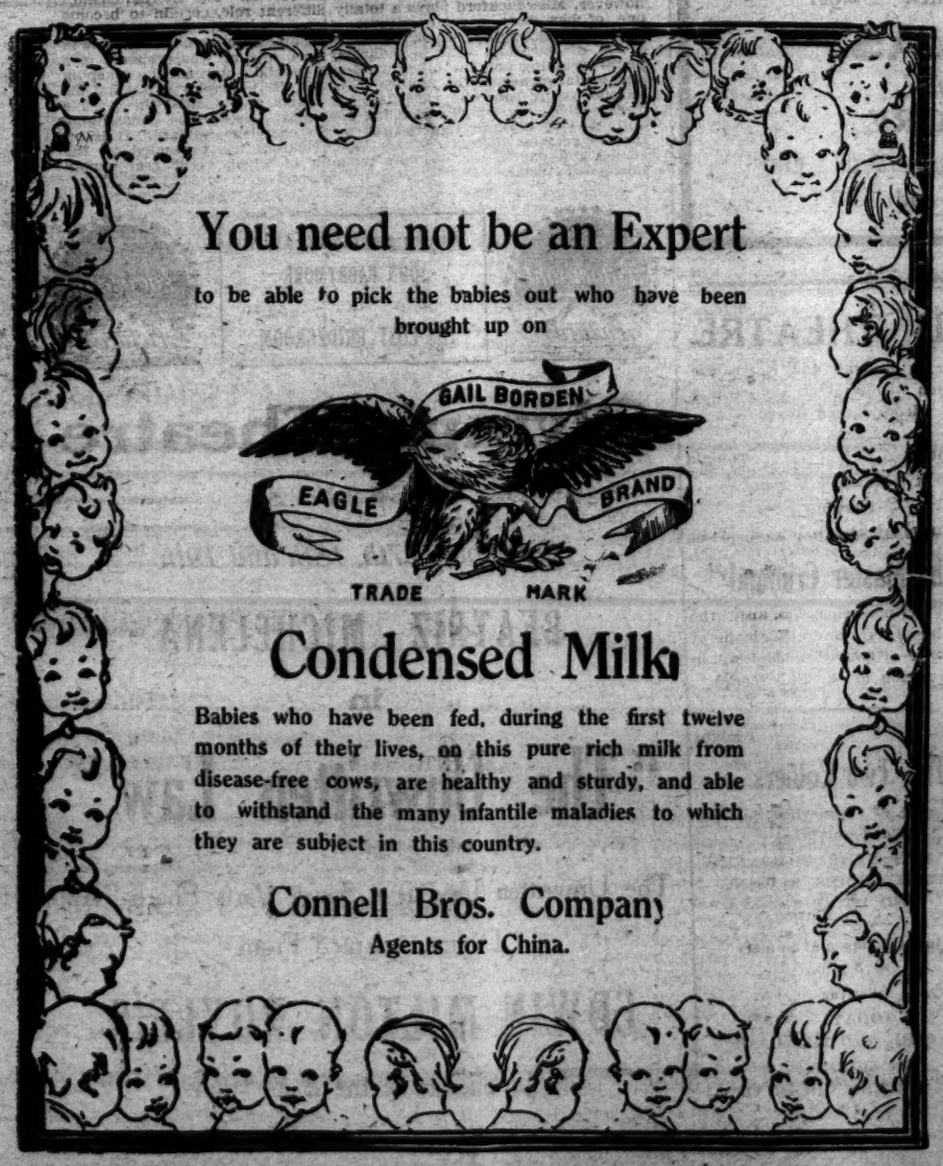
"I'm getting too old to be tried out on new things," sighed the Head Barber. "All I want to do is just go along and keep busy and not worry no more than I can help."

"That helps some, but it ain't enough," declared the Manicure Lady. "The gents that is too old or too married to go to the front can at least join some singing club and sing them patriotic songs. Brother Wilfred has wrote another and he thinks it is going to have a big sale, though goodness knows we don't pay no attention to his songs or their big sales—not no more. I remember the chorus of this new jingle of his, and it goes like this:

"Oh, who could be so base and low
In this great time of danger
As not to take one healthy blow
At any warlike stranger?
Of Yankees some are kind of dumb
And some are awful clever.
But one and all should now Play Ball!
The Stars and Stripes forever!"

"That's got a kind of good swing to it," said the Head Barber. "I hope he sells a lot of them."

"He won't though," declared the Manicure Lady. "The only way Wilfred could sell a lot of anything would be to get a job in the postoffice, selling stamps."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to be able to pick the babies out who have been brought up on
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EAGLE BRAND
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Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing left Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Wehaiwei yesterday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Hakuai Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Thursday, and may be expected to arrive at N.Y.K. wharf today, about 12.30 p.m. She will be despatched for Nagasaki on Tuesday, Nov. 20.

Passengers Arrived

Per M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat from Yokohama:—Mrs. Haim and 2 children, Miss Marthe Reguault, Mr. and Mrs. Joyce, Mr. an dMrs. Prentice, Mr. and Mrs. Carabasitro. From Kobe:—Mr Gaussen, Miss MacBain, Mr. Chanet, Mr. Rohvell, Mr. Malcohn, Mr. Delbourgo, and Mr. Bruno.

Per M.M. s.s. Lotus from Marseilles: —Mrs. Aruared, and Mr. Chapeau. From Saigon:—Mrs. Kunida and Mr. Manniot. From Haiphong:—Mrs. Agasire. From Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Boestrick and 2 children, and Miss Moroney.

Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador from San Francisco:—Mr. Juan Alarcon, Miss Gladys Alarcon, Master Marion Alarcon, Mr. Peter J. Bahr, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Beals, Mr. R. Bassett, Rev. Ivan Ehne, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. O. Enklaar, Mr. W. Golding, Mr. H. O. Hashagen, Miss Elfrida Isakson, Mrs. Lockwood P. Jones, Mr. L. Jacobs, Mrs. F. J. Moosa, Miss A. Moosa, Miss M. Moosa, Miss G. Moosa, Miss C. Moosa, Rev. B. N. Nelson, Miss E. Rice, Miss B. B. Sinclair M. D., Hon. and Mrs. E. Shellim and infant, Mr. G. W. Sheppard, Mr. and Mrs. J. Claude Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Trued, Miss Elenora Trued, Master C. Trued, Mr. Otto E. Vongehr, Mr. and Mrs. O. De Mott Walker, Miss M. De Mott Walker, Miss M. A. De Motte Walker, Miss J. De Motte Walker, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wickersham.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.
Iyo Maru ..... Sept. 24
Shidzuoka Maru ..... Oct. 20
For Liverpool
Benrinnes ..... Oct. 21
Hirano Maru ..... Nov. 8
Hitachi Maru ..... Sept. 5
Kitano Maru ..... Oct. 14
For New York
Suruga ..... Aug. 3
Toyooka maru ..... Aug. 17
For San Francisco
Colombia ..... Oct. 13
Royal ..... Oct. 17
Siberia Maru ..... Oct. 18
For Tacoma
Hawaii Maru ..... Oct. 1
Manila Maru ..... Nov. 12
For Seattle
Inaba Maru ..... Oct. 18
For Vancouver
Bessie Dollar ..... Sept. 17

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Rust-resisting, and withstands salt and fresh water, chemical fumes, dilute acids and alkali.
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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND. POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$610
Chartered	£64 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 320 S.
North China	Tls. 115 B.
Union of Canton	Tls. 760
Yangtsze	$205
Far Kaistern Ins. Co. Ltd.	Tls. 10 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$131 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 310 B.
Shiping	
Indo-China Pref	Tls. 100
Indo-China	
"Shell"	107s. 6d.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 22 B.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 46½
Yochien	Tls. 35
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9 B.
Oriental Cons	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	Tls. 2½
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 117 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 75
New Eng. Works	Tls. 13 Sa.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 66 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 86 Sa.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land.	Tls. 81 S.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 70 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd	$9 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cottons Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 162½
E-wo Pref	Tls. 95
International	Tls. 91-B.
International (pref.)	Tls. 62½ Sa.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70
Oriental	Tls. 36
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 110
Kung Yik	Tls. 14½ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5.60 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Bulter Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	$84 B.
Green Island	Tls. 7.40
Langkats	Tls. 12¾ B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 60 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Tls. 13½ B.
Llewellyn	$60
Lane, Crawford	$100
Moutrie	$35
Watson	Tls. 5¾
Weeks	Tls. 15
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 10 B.
Amberst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 9.90 Sa.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4½ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 29 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.05 Sa.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 3.40 B.
Bute	Tls. 1.10 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.10 B.
Cempedak	Tls. 11
Cheng	Tls. 2.05 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2½ B.
Dominion	Tls. 9 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 6.60 Sa.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 17¼ Sa.
Kamunting	Tls. 6 Sa.
Kapala	Tls. 0.60 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 27½
Karan	Tls. 12
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 7½ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 16 Sa.
Padang	Tls. 12 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 8½
Permata	Tls. 3
Repah	Tls. 1 Sa.
Samagagas	Tls 0.85 B.
Seekee	Tls. 7.45
Semambu	Tls. 1.15 B.
Senawang	Tls. 12 B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.90 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7
Shai Malay-pref	Tls. 11 B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1½ B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.55
Sungei Duri	Tls. 10
Sua Manggis	Tls. 7
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 0.75 B.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.75 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1.60
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.02½ B.
Tebong	Tls. 19 Sa.
Ulobil	Tls. 2 B.
Ziangbe	Tls. 5.05 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 9 S.
Shai Elec and Asb	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 64 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 22 B.
Morse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shai Telephone	Tls. 79 S.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 177½

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B. Buyers.

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FRAZAR & CO.

Local Cotton Markett

Messrs. J. Spunt and Co., write as follows in their weekly market report:—

China Cotton.—The market during the past week cannot be said to have undergone any material change, when viewed in a general way, and while the slight weakness towards the close can be explained by reason of the firmness in the silver market, the undertone is quite healthy. The unfavorable war news has doubtless contributed somewhat towards the infusion of uneasiness in certain quarters, and while the Japanese market cannot be said to be easy, is certainly not quite so buoyant. Export to Japan, on the other hand, seem to be quite good, the past week seeing over 25,000 piculs shipped, and what with the various inquiries coming in from that quarter, we feel convinced that the present season will see abnormal activities with Japan, due to the Mills there being unable to fill their usual requirements from India.

Under the circumstances, and apart from other considerations, such as high prices in American Cotton and fluctuation in silver, we cannot but help thinking that there are grave reasons of seeing higher prices for local cotton during the coming Spring season, and doubtless our friends will be well advised to lay a good stock when an opportunity presents itself, as fears are being held in certain quarters that we shall not have sufficient cotton to go round this season. Tone of the market, Easy to Steady.

Liverpool:—
Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F. Brown ..... 31.65d.
Price of Fine M. C. Bengal .. 18.55d.
Price of Good-Americans .. 22.31d.
Price of Good-Americans last reported ..... 22.08d.
Tone of market, Steady.
New York Market:—
Price of Mid-American. January 26.71d.
Market Steady.
Indian Market:—
October/November shipments
Broach ..... Rs. 81½ nominal
F. Bengal ..... Rs. 75 "
Market Quiet.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended November 14, 1917, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	1917.	1916.
Gross Receipts	$32,791.55	$33,991.75
Loss by currency depreciation	7,116.98	7,385.15
Effective Receipts.	$25,674.57	$26,606.60
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	22.97	22.91
Car Miles run	76,824	79,250
Passengers carried	1,490,754	1,545,719

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Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, November 16, 1917.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	
@ 99=Tls.	1.01
@ 72.7=Mex.	$1.38
Mex. Dollars Market rate	72.4
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls.	2.80
Bar Silver	43½
Copper Cash ..... per tael	1793
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 4/1½=Tls.	4.87
exch. @ 72.7=Mex.	$6.70
Peking Bar	—
Native Interest	.08

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	43½d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	72.4
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London ....Fr.	27.52
Ex. N. Y. on London ....T.T.	$97½
Consols ..... £	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	4/1½
London	Demand	4/1½
India ..... (nominal)	T.T.	287½
Paris	T.T.	564½
Paris	Demand	565½
New York	T.T.	97½
New York	Demand	97½
Hongkong	T.T.	71
Japan	T.T.	52½
Batavia	T.T.	227½

Banks Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	4/3½
London	4 m-s. Docy.	4/3½
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	4/3½
London	6 m-s. Docy.	4/3½
Paris	4 m-s.	587½
New York	4 m-s.	102½

Customs House Exchange Rates For November

Hk. Tls. 4.30	@ 4/2½		£1
" 1	@ 574	=Francs	6.39
" 1	No quotation	Marks	†5.21
" 0.90	@ 99½	Gold	$1
" 1	@ 51½	Yen	2.15
" 1	@ 15	Rupees	3.49
" 1	@ 714†	Roubles	7.95
" 1	@ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Shanghai, November 16, 1917.

Official
Mackenzie 6% debs. @ Tls. 80.00
International Cotton (pref.) Tls. 62.50
New Eng. Tls. 13.00
Gulas "L" Tls. 6.60 XD.
Kamuntings Tls. 6.00
Kroewoeks Tls. 16.00
Tebongs Tls. 19.00

Unofficial
Anglo Javas Tls. 9.90
Batu Anams Tls. 1.05
Java Consolidated Tls. 17.25
Repah Tls. 1.00

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

BUSINESS DONE
Shanghai, November 16, 1917.

Unofficial
Anglo Java @ Tls. 10.00 cash

LANGKAT OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for the week ending November 11 was 525 tons."

WILD MEN DIG UP THEIR HIDDEN HOARDS FOR U.S.

Igorots Unearth Buried Treasure For Great Apo—Nearly Full Figures Compiled

(Manila Bulletin)

Dagging down into the recesses of the earth where they had buried their treasure long years ago, and then toiling over the mountain trails into Baguio with the sacks of old Spanish and Mexican coins amounting to over P1,500, three Benguet Igorots on Friday last brought to Governor Hilario Logan their Liberty Loan contribution, with the simple request that it be sent for the use of the "great Apo across the seas."

The 1,500 pesos, while not in themselves a great amount when the Philippine total subscriptions of over six and a half million is taken into consideration, are regarded by the authorities of the Mountain province as the most significant contribution to the entire Liberty Loan campaign in the islands, coming as they do from an aboriginal people who never before trusted any savings bank but Mother Farth but who have been led in 18 years to confide in the integrity of the great Apo across the seas to such an extent that they unearth their treasure and lug it over the mountains that it may be sent to him to aid in prosecuting the war against Germany.

This was not all of the Igorot subscription by any means, according to the reports which have just reached this city from the mountain capital, these stating that P9,400 was subscribed by the Igorots of Benguet province and forms a part of the P44,000 subscription given by the civilian residents of Baguio and the immediate vicinity. "The greatest surprise of all," says a Bulletin correspondent, "was the eagerness of the Igorots throughout the subprovince and Governor Hilario Logan may be well proud of his work. In the few days he had at his disposal he reached even the most distant towns in the mountains and aroused the Igorots to their great demonstration of patriotism."

The baguio correspondent also calls attention to the fact that the total of P88,100 previously credited to Benguet for the campaign was an error. The exact total was P87,500, a mistake having been originally made in adding up the total from Camp John Hay, where P33,900 was subscribed. The employes of the Benguet Consolidated subscribed P9,600.

Final figures as to the Philippine total are still not available, but probably will be in the course of a day or so, it was stated at the bank yesterday. With several of the provinces not included in the total, and with several known omissions in some of the other items, the figures as they appeared yesterday were as follows:

Insular government employes	P154,000
Philippine legislature	100,000
Philippine National Bank	1,500,000
American-Filipino committee	1,798,400
Army	1,241,500
Provinces	1,450,000
Foreign community	196,700
Attorneys' committee	10,900
Total	P6,491,500

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, November 13.—(Delayed). Today's silver prices were:—
Bar Silver Spot: 43¾d. Steady.

Previous Quotation, London, November 12:—
Bar Silver Spot: 43¾d. Steady.

G. W. W. Redeem $2,500,000

The announcement that Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, Inc, will redeem its $2,500,000 first mortgage bonds reflects the favorable financial position of the company. This transaction will leave the organisation entirely free from debt. Any governmental action in connection with the reducing of the ocean freight rates will be distinctly advantageous to Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, because of the fact that the company's fleet only transacts 20% of the total business handled.

It is understood that the company's business in the Far East has made rapid strides in the last eight months. Total business for the month of August exceeded any month's business in the history of the company. It is stated that a very lagre percentage of the business now being handled is of a commercial character.

AMUSEMENTS

OLYMPIC THEATRE
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20TH
(Concert Postponed from November 16th)
Commencing at 9.15 p.m.
Positively the last Concret
by
The Two Great Russian Artists
MIROVITCH --- PIASTRO
and
The Celebrated Dutch Singer
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At the Piano
Prof. H. ORE
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PROGRAMME
For November 17th and 18th.
"RED HAIRED MARIE"
Drama, in THREE PARTS.
Featuring Mdlle. Minstinguett
"LUKE ON TIN CAN ALLEY"
Lonesome Luke comedy
Two Parts.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
Every Monday and Friday

Matinee on Sunday at 2.30 p.m.

Admission Prices:
30 cts., 20 cts., and 10 cts.

Vessels To Arrive

From London	
Kashima Maru	Nov. 17
From San Francisco	
Ecuador	Nov. 17
From Tacoma	
Colombia	Dec. 15
From Seattle	
Tokiwa Maru	Nov. 21

ISIS THEATRE
Corner of Jukong and North Szechuen Roads (about 150 yards from Range Road)

Tonight Tonight
at 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Showing
Four Reels Of Sensation & Surprises
"The Master Criminal"
With ever-increasing interest, the hunt, the capture and the escape of the master criminal are depicted in a succession of thrilling scenes.

Tonight Tonight
"The Two Colliers"
The Queens of Vaudeville in their own Specialties
SMART ACTS, EVERYTHING NEW, LIGHT COMEDIES, SINGING AND DANCING

Matinees Today and Sunday at 3 p.m.
Showing
TODAY:
"THE GIRL AND THE GAME"
ON SUNDAY:
"THE MASTER CRIMINAL"

Obituary

Mrs. Sarah Carlson

Mrs. Sarah Carlson, wife of Mr. W. A. Carlson, Harbor Master, and one of Shanghai's oldest residents, died Thursday night at her residence, 60 Route de Say Zoong, after a brief illness.

Mrs. Carlson was in her seventy-first year and had lived in Shanghai since 1870, coming East nine years after her husband. She had a very wide circle of friends, who extend the sincerest sympathy to the bereaved husband and daughters.

The funeral will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock at Bubbling Well Cemetery and all friends are invited to attend.

WAR SAVINGS SWEEPS

The drawing in the China and Japan War Savings Association sweepstakes on the Champions' resulted as follows: 1st prize, $14,250, won by Ticket No. 676; 2nd prize, $5,700, won by Ticket No. 1941; 3rd prize, $2,850, won by Ticket No. 3,929. Prizes for qualified ponies, each $335.29, won by Tickets No. 7817, 1012, 7351, 7167, 4691, 4321, 183, 2863, 8866, 8322. Seven additional prizes, each worth $335.30, won by Tickets No. 1047, 1306, 1063, 5675, 7084, 4613, 9761. These prizes make a total of $28,500. Of the $30,000 raised by the sale of 6,000 tickets at $5 each, the remaining $1,500 represents the five per cent commission taken by the association for expenses, etc.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE
Programme for Nov. 17th and 18th.

RICHARD AND GLADIE
Introducing the latest novelty dances, also burlesque on Charlie Chaplin.

"THE STORM"
Another great Pathe Film, featuring M. Signoret, the great French Actor.

Pathe's American Gazette — More than interesting this issue
"Life With the Nomadic Landers" — A really quaint Pathe film.
Annals of The War — A splendid series from the trenches
"A Great Detective" — Ham and Bud Comedy.

MATINEE, Today at 5 p.m
"NEDRA"
Pathe Gold Rooster Play. 3 parts.

MATINEE, Sunday, at 3 p.m.
13th and 14th Episodes of
"MYSTERY OF THE DOUBLE CROSS"

Victoria Theatre
TONIGHT
Special Picture Programme
and on November 17th. 18th and 19th. and
MATINEE on SUNDAY
The incomparable
MARY PICKFORD
in a drama of humanity
"THE ETERNAL GRIND"

CAST OF CHARACTERS

MARY	MARY PICKFORD
Amy	Loretta Blake
Jane	Dorothy West
Owen	John Bowers
Ernest	Robert Cain
James Wharton	J. A. Hall

REVIEW

Mary Pickford has scored her greatest triumphs on the screen in such productions of the Famous Players Film Company as "Madame Butterfly" and "Poor Little Peppina," in both of which she has assumed the role of a victim of circumstances. In "The Eternal Grind," however, Miss Pickford plays a totally different role, certain to become one of her most popular impersonations—the capable, undaunted, powerful personality which rises unflinchingly to meet every crisis in a life of hardship. She is a factory girl, one of whose sisters is a moral weakling and the other a chronic invalid. Against the grasping and brutal owner of the factory in which she is employed, against his vicious young son who victimises her sister and against the terrible disease that is gradually crushing her other sister, the indomitable will of the resolute factory girl wages ceaseless warfare. It is by far the greatest character which Miss Pickford has presented on the screen and one in the ultimate triumph of which every real human heart will rejoice.

Showing on Nov. 16th,
JOHN BABRYMORE
IN
"THE LOST BRIDEGROOM"

Olympic Theatre
PRESENTS
On Nov. 17th, 18th and 19th
BEATRIZ MICHELENA
in
"The Unwritten Law"
The Unwritten Law is a Seven Parts Photo-Play Drama Adapted From
EDWIN MILTON ROYLE'S
Stage Success of the Same Title.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Ht. Hon Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMNER.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des-Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt,) and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverner Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
$33,500,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Chief Manager
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office: Petrograd.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowsk	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.
Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
Safe Desposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital ..... H.$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital ..... H.$1,371,500
Reserve Fund ..... H.$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund... H.$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ... $60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital:
Chinese Government 10,000,000.00
Chinese Mercantile Community 2,312,500.00
$12,312,500.00
Reserve Fund 1,892,564.85

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama, Japan.

Capital Subscribed .. Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... „ 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 22,100,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Seattle
Changchun	Lyons	Singapore
Dalny	Mukden	Sydney
Hankow	Nagasaki	Sinanfu
Harbin	Newchwang	Tiehling
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Tokio
Kobe	Peking	Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.
Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commerical and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital ..... $ 300,000.00
Reserve ..... $ 10,000.00
Deposits (June, 30, 1917) $1,590,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.
Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.
Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus... U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits... U.S. $1,348,000.00
U.S. $7,848,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Bankers:

Bombay	Hongkong	Peking
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francico
Canton	London	Santo Domingo
Cebu	Manila	San Pedro de,
Colon	Medellin	Macoris
(Cristobal C.Z.)		Shanghai
Hankow	Panama	Singapore
		Tientsin
		Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Rio de Janeiro
Buenos Aires	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Havana	San Paulo
Montevideo	Valparaiso
Petrograd	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and "FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherland Trading Society.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Bankers:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Langsa	Semarang	
Kota-Radja	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.
Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.
Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000
Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office:, SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 600,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street London, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Pangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tae Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.
7 Nanking Road.
9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

PAID-UP
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO,
Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN,
Sub-Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-up). Yen 18,750,000
Reserve ..... Yen 2,800,000
Deposits ..... Yen 156,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi Kure, Niihama, Hiroshima, Yanai Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. Kashara.
Manager.
Tel. No. 2359 —(Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 2360
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office).

中华銀行 Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head office: Tientsin

Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Shanghai Branch
441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN,
Manager.
T. D. ZAR,
Sub-manager.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1917

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Rea
Today							
Japan via Nagasaki	Yawata maru			..	..	G11.0(	10.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsi	Fengtien	8.30	9.00	..		..	8.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Anhui	21.0(		..	16.30	17.00	21.0(
Manila direct	Ecuador	14.0(		..			13.30
Japan Ports	Yawata maru	10.00		..	..	..	9.30
Swatow and Hongkong		..	17.00				
Japan		..	10.30	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Wuchang	21.00					21.00
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	..	..	..	17.00	..	16.30
Ningpo and Wenchow	Poochi	21.0(				..	21.0
Manila Direct	Ecuador	..		14.30	..	..	14.00
Manila and Hongkong		..	14.30	..	..	..	
Peking and T'tsin (Every day)	Train				17.00		17.00
T'tsin (Daily except Sunday)		..	17.00	..	..		
Hankow		..	17.00	..			..
Ningpo	Kiangteen	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow							
E'pe via Siberia (P. Train)	†Via Pukow		7.00	..	..	..	17(17)
River Ports	Kiangtoo	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.0(
Monday, Nov. 19.							
Japan via Nagasaki	Hakusi maru	..	..	..	..	E20.0(	19.30
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	A21.0(	..	..	18.00	..	17.30
Hongkong and Canton	Sunning	21.00	..		16.30	17.0(	21.0(
Japan, Canada, U. S. & Europe	China	15.3(		..	..		15.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kingsing	10.30	10.30	..	..	..	10.00
Europe via Siberia (Express)	†Via Pukow	21.30	..	..	.	..	17.00
Hongkong			17.00	..		..	
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, C'da, U. S. & E'ope via U.S.A.		..	16.00		..	..	15.30
Japan		..	17.00	..	..	..	
Japan ports	Hakusi maru	18.00		..	..	.	17.00
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, Honolulu, U.S. & Europe	China	..	..	B15 3	..	..	15.00
River Ports	Kiangwah	21.00		..	..	..	21.00
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe via S. U. A.		..	16.00	..	..	..	15.30
Tuesday, Nov. 20.							
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Wingsang	11.30	..	..	..	..	11.00
Swatow and Hongkong			11.30	..	..	..	
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Tungchow	13.30	10.30	..	..	..	13.00
Wednesday, Nov. 21.							
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	A21.0(	..	..	18.00	..	17.30
Saturday, Nov. 24.							
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, C'da, U. S. & E'ope via Canada		.	c12.30	..	.	..	12.00

† Letters forwarded by this route only when specially marked.

A Registration 8.30 a.m. Supplementary mails closed at 7 a.m. following day.
B Postal money orders until 2 p.m. and parcel post until 1 p.m.
C Parcel post 12 noon.
E Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.
G Letters and boxes with declared value 10.30 a.m. Parcel post and money orders 10 a.m.

Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will e closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier. A supplementary mail of ordinary correspondence only will be closed on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Local Outports Mail

Permanent Notice

Destination.	Mails.
Shanghai-Nanking Railway.	Close Daily. a.m. p.m.
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China.	7.00
Soochow, Wusih, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate place ...	7.30
Nanziang & Kiatinghsien.	3.00
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River ports	11.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and Intermediate places	3.30
Nanziang & Kiatinghsien.	4.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, all River Ports and North China	9.00
Shanghai-Hangchow Railway.	
Sinchwang, (Tsipao and Szeking) Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtiin, Siashih (and Tunghsiang), Changan (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping (and Tangxi) and Hangchow (also Huchow)	6.30 and 3.00 daily.
Shanghai-Hangchow Train.	
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing (and Tangxi), Siashih (and Tunghsiang), Changan (also Shihmenwan) Linping and Hangchow (also Shaoshing & Sicashan).	1.00
Shanghai-Woosung Train	Close Daily.
Woosung (also Paoshan, Kiangwan & Tachang).	6, 7, 9.30, 11.45 a.m. 1.30, 3, 5, 7.30 p.m.
Sunkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places	3.00
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow via Ningpo, Shanghai-Hangchow train, 2 p.m., Sundays only.	
Steamer.	Mails close daily except Sunday. a.m. p.m.
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow	3.30
Launch	close daily. a.m. p.m.
Tsungmi and Paochen ..	7.00 2.00
	10.45 5.00
Pehsinchen, Chakiang, Pinghu, & Chungku...	3.00
Minghong and Nankiao...	3.00 11.00
Hungchow, Nansing and Linghu	11.00
Minghong and Wukahong, Nankiao	3.00 11.00
Haimenting ar Miaoches	7.00 3.00
	10.45 5.30
Chowpu	11.00
Tatwan, Nanziwei, Fenghsien and Sinchang...	3.00
Tachang	7.00 11.00
Courier.	
Kiangnan Arsenal...	8, 9, 10, 11 a.m. 12 noon. 2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.
Siccawei & Tsipao...	8, 9, 10, 11 a.m. 12 noon.
Chwansha	7.00 2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.
Foot Boat.	

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	1789	Ger.	Carlowitz	KND
Nov 14	Hongkong	Anhui	1355	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia†	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Oct 13	Singapore	Brodholme	3679	Br.	S.I. & C. S. Co.	YTPD
Aug 5	Hongkong	China†	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	BIX
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers*	1651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	KNDW
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna*	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	KNDW
Nov 11	Newchwang	Feicbing	994	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co	YKDW
Nov 15	Japan	Fujisan maru	1276	Jap.	M.B.K.	MBKW
Nov 15	Tsingtao	Fengtien	1073	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Oct 30		Harold Dollar	2898	Br.	R. Dollar	8 III
Nov 14	Chinwangtao	Hsinkong	1267	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	10 p
Nov 15	Tientsin	Hsinming	1428	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co	KLYW
Sept 25	Keelung	Iingard	614	Am.		ODW
Nov 11	Chinwangtao	Kiangping	1222	Chi.	K. M. A.	TKDD
Nov 14	Tientsin	Kwangping	1244	Br.	K. M. A.	Int. D. W.
July 16	Hankow	Meidah*	1682	Ger.	Melchers	KND
July 30	Hankow	Meilee*	1682	Ger.	Melcher	YTPD
Oct 31	Ningpo	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	SOCW
Nov 13	Hankow	Meian	417	Am.	S. Oil Co.	NSCW
Nov 13	Japan	Ningchow	6013	Br.	B. & S.	B XI
Nov '4	Tsingtao	Nagasaki maru	3843	Jap.	Suzuki & Co	
Sept 27	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan	G. N. T. Co	7 p
Nov 15	Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang*	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	KNDW
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia†	3318	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	BI
Oct 4	Cruise	Stora Nordiske	596	Dan	G. N. T. Co,	9 p
Nov 15		Toonan	842	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Oct 19	Hongkong	Wingsang	1517	Br.	J. M. & Co.	YZPDW
Nov 9	Saigon	Warrimoo	5076	Br.	Cie M. M.	CMEW
Nov 14	Japan	Yawata maru	3562	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW

*Taken over by the Chinese Government on March 14.
†Taken over by the Chinese Government on August 14.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov 19	5.00	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
" 28		San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
Dec 14	"	Tacoma & Seattle	Tokiwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 15		Tacoma and Seattle	Mexico maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
" 22	"	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	Alexander
" 24	"	Victoria B.C. and Seattle	Hawaii maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Nov 17	noon	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 18	11.30*	Kobe and Yokohama	Kashima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 19	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co
" 20	5.3	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Hakusan maru	Jap	N. Y. K.
" 21	5.30*	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 23	8.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 24	"	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N Y K
" 26	6.00*	Kobe	Kashima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec 1		Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Nov 21	1.00	London etc.	Inaba maru	Jap. N Y K.
" 21	noon	London etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap. N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Nov 17	P.M.	Wenchow via Ningpo	Poochi	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 17	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 17		Hongkong & Manila	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co
" 18	D.L	Swatow & Hongkong	Anhui	Br	B.& S
" 19	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br	B.& S
" 19	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi	N.S.S Co
" 20	"	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br	B.& S
" 20	1.00	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Wingsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 21		Takao via F'chow & K'lung	Keelung maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
" 22	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong & Canton	Tantung	Br.	B & S.
" 24		Hongkong	Tokiwa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 25	D.L	Swatow & Hongkong	Shengking	Br.	B.& S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Nov 17	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Fengtien	Br	B & S
" 17	A.M	Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
" 17		Tientsin	Kwangping	Br.	K.M.A.
" 19	noon	W.h.w. C'foo & Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 20	D.L.	Tsingtao	Sanyo maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
" 20	4.8	Dalny	Sawaki maru	Jap.	S M R
" 20	P.M.	Tsingtao & Dalny	Isshin maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
" 20	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Tanzchow	Br.	B.& S.
" 21	8.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
" 23	7.30*	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap	S.M.R.
" 25		Dalny & Tsingtao	Kohoku maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Nov 17	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B.& S.
" 17	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 18	M.N.	do	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 19	M.N.	do	Tungtins	Br.	B.& S
" 19	M.N	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 20	M.N	do	Loongwo	Br	J.M.& Co.
" 20	M.N	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 21	M.N.	do	Chungking	Br.	B.& S.
" 21	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br	B.& S.
" 21	M.N.		Kiangkwan	Chi	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 22	M.N.	do	Suiyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 23	M.N.	do	Lueny	Br	B & S
" 24	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B.& S.

*A.M. M.N.—Mid night. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 16	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	ONCW
" 16	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.	NSCW
" 16	Japan	Ecuador	3517	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.	CMW
" 16	Japan	Nissho maru	842	Jap.	Furukawa Co.	
" 16	Japan	Fumi maru		Jap.		
" 16	Hongkong	Porthos	7538	Fr.	M. M. Co.	
" 18	Hankow	Tachang maru	1369	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
" 16	Japan	Takaosan maru	1493	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
" 16	Japan	Paul Lecat	7546	Fr.	Cie M. M.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Nov 16	Foochow	Hsinchi	1886	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co
" 16	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	2643	Jap.	S.M.R.
" 16	Hankow etc.	Tuckwo	1770	Br.	J. M. & Co
" 16	do	Siangyang maru	2225	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 16	do	Tatung	1882	Br.	B. & S.
" 16	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
" 16	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Capt. Pickard, will leave on Saturday, November 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Klangtoo, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Sunday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungting, Capt. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, November 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77,, Passage Tel. No. 401

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain Monkman, will leave on Tuesday, November 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Loongwo tons 3.925 Capt. Findelson, will leave on Tuesday, November 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, November 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Lueny! Captain Frazier, will leave from the Fench Bund on Friday, November 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Monday, November 19, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Poochi, Capt. J. Mackel, will leave on Saturday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG via MAILA.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's s.s. Ecuador, Captain A. W. Nelson, will be despatched from the China Merchants Central Wharf on Saturday, November 17, at 3 p.m. For freight or passage apply to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Palace Hotel Building, 1-B Nanking Road Telephone Central 5056.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Anhui, Capt. Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, November 18, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Freight. Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning Captain W. L. Jones will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, Nov. 20, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Nov. 22, at ——. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at —— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung, Capt. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Nov. 22, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru, Captain T. Suruga, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on December 21, at ——. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the customs jetty at —— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinming, Capt. H. MacKenion, will leave on Saturday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Fengtien, Captain, Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, November 17, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN direct.--The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping Nov. 17. For Freight or Passage apply to Agent No. 1 Jinkee Road Tel. No. 319.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungchow Capt. Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, Nov. 20, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

DAIREN and TSINGTAO.—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Oyama, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Nov. 25, at ——. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at —— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Mexico M. Capt. K. Komiya, will be despatched on Dec. 15. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch Conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at —— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Hawaii Maru, Captain J. Kanao, will be despatched on December 24. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular nvoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at —— on same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

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*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

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Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO:—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.
For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Foochow Road.

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Agents. 21-23 French Bund.

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S.S. COLOMBIA..	Jan. 3, 1918	S.S. COLOMBIA ...	Dec. 15

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S.S. COLUSA	Feb. 8	S.S. SANTA CRUZ ..	Jan. 20

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"MEXICO MARU" ...(12,000 tons) Capt. K. Nomiya, Dec. 14, Dec. 15
"HAWAII MARU" ...(18,000 tons) Capt. J. Kanao, Dec. 23, Dec. 24
For Hongkong arr. leave.
"CANADA MARU" .. (12,000 tons) Capt. T. Suruga, Dec. 20, Dec. 21

CHINA COASTING LINE
For Dairen and Tsingtao
"KOHOKU MARU" ...(2.160 tons) Capt. M. Oyama, Nov. 23, Nov. 25
For Foochow, Keelung and Takao
"KEELUNG MARU" ..(1,569 tons) Capt. T. Kamiashi, Nov. 20, Nov. 22

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For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
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SHINYO MARU	22,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Nov. 26, 1917
KOREA MARU	20,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Dec. 22, 1917
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Jan. 3, 1918
TENYO MARU	22,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Jan. 14, 1918

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"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
CMB	Apr. ..		D de Lagree	Fr g-b.	..	..	..	
ONW	Nov. 15	Cruise	Monocacy	Am g-b.	..	..	..	
8 P	Oct. 28	Cruise	Nightingale	Br. g-b.	85	..	..	
BNB	Nov. 12	do	Quirot	Am g-b	..	..	..	
P 6 R	Apr. 14		Samar	Am g-b.	248	4	33	Brown
BNB	Aug. 24	do	Woodcock	Br g-b	150	..		

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE
For London or Liverpool via ports.
*(For Liverpool.)

	Tons		
KAGA MARU	12,500	——	
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	——	

FOR HONGKONG

TOKIWA MARU	15,500	Capt. K. Ogura,	Nov. 24

AMERICAN LINE.
Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

TOKIWA MARU	15,500	Capt. K. Ogura,	Dec. 14

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	Nov. 17
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Nov. 20
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Nov. 24
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	Nov. 27
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui,	Dec. 1

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	Nov. 22
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Nov. 29

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KATORI MARU	19,000	——	Nov. 26

FOR JAPAN

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	——	Nov. 26

AUSTRALIAN LINE
Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

			Leave Hongkong.
AKI MARU	12,500	——	Nov. 19, 1917
TANGO MARU	14,000	——	Dec. 18
NIKKO MARU	10,000	——	Jan. 15, 1918

CALCUTTA LINE
Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE
Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai, Tel. No. 2729.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

Important Section in the Overland Route Between the Far East and Europe

SAVE TIME AND MONEY.—The Quickest, Cheapest, and Safest Route between the Far East and Europe is via Manchuria and Siberia. The South Manchuria Railway Company's Express Trains are equal to the best in Europe and America, and are timed to connect with other Express Trains and Steamers in the London-Shanghai Route and the Tokyo-Peking Route. Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars are attached to several of the Ordinary Daily Trains.

HOW TO REACH EUROPE.—The "Sakaki Maru" of the S. M. R. Co.'s Shanghai-Dairen Mail Steamship leaves Shanghai every Tuesday at noon direct for Dairen, and connects with the S.M.R. weekly Express. This steamer was specially built for the service, is turbine driven, equipped with wireless telegraphy, luxuriously fitted, and carries a doctor on board. (The "Kobe Maru" leaves Shanghai every Friday at noon, and calls at Tsingtao en route for Dairen). The Express, which leaves Dairen every Thursday, connects with the Trans-Siberian Express at Changchun, and passengers arrive at Petrograd nine days later, the whole journey from Hongkong to Petrograd occupying only 16 days.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.—The S. M. R. Co. have established, under its direct management, a series of Yamato Hotels at Dairen (the finest hotel in the Far East), Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, and Changchun, all on European lines. Cook's coupons accepted. Tel. add.: "Yamato."

HEALTH AND HOLIDAY RESORTS IN SOUTH MANCHURIA.—South Manchuria's magnificent and bracing climate, beautiful scenery, great historic interest, old-world habits and customs, unsurpassed accommodation, and easy accessibility is fast popularizing it as the finest health and holiday resort in the Far East. Special seaside bungalow colonies have been established at Hoshigaura (Star Beach), near Dairen, under the management of the S. M. R. Co., and at Ogondai (Golden Beach), Port Arthur, under the management of the Port Arthur Civil Administration.

OF INTEREST TO SHIPPERS.—In addition to its Dairen-Tsingtao-Shanghai Mail Liners, the S. M. R. Co., runs a fleet of Cargo Steamers between Dairen and Hongkong, calling at ports en route. Other Steamship Services have regular services to and from Dairen. Particulars may be obtained from the S. M. R. Wharf Office, Dairen, and Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai.

TICKET AGENTS.—The S. M. R. Co's Railway and Steamer Tickets, Illustrated Guide Books, and Handbooks of Information may be obtained at all the Offices and Agencies of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son; the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co.; the Nordisk Resenbureau; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai; the S. M. R. Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai; or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.
DAIREN,
Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.
Tel. Add: "Mantetsu."

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press
should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT HONORS BUDDHA SINGH

Jemadar Of S. M. Police Receives Sirdar's Insignia At Interesting Ceremony

A picturesque and interesting ceremony took place yesterday on the grounds of the British Consulate when Sirdar Sahib Buddha Singh, Jemadar of the S. M. Police, was presented with the insignia of his rank by Sir Everard Fraser, Consul-General. The rank of Sirdar was recently conferred as a special distinction by his Government.

Participating in the ceremony were some 200 Sikh police, under Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, fifty foreign police, under Chief Inspector Vaughan, Sikh Mounted Police, under Trooper-Inspector Spottiswoode, and Sikh Boy Scouts. There was a large crowd of spectators and among those of prominence who were in attendance were Mr. H. Phillips, British Consul; Mr. Major and Mr. Grant Jones, Vice-Consuls; Mr. E. C. Pearce, Chairman of the Municipal Council; Mr. K. J. McEuen, Captain-Superintendent of Police; Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, Mr. Skinner Turner, the Rev. A. J. Walker, Mr. J. Johnstone, Mr. E. C. Richards, Mr. Ed. White, Mr. E. Jenner Hogg, Mr. G. W. King, Mr. F. Ayscough, Mr. Kwan, Mixed Court Magistrate; Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant of the S. V. C.; Major H. W. Pilcher, Captains L. E. Canning, C. H. Godfrey, C. H. Rutherford, R. H. Gaskin, W. J. N. Dyer and A. W. Dixon; and Lieutenant W. J. Monk.

On the arrival of the Consul-General the parade presented arms, then formed three sides of a hollow square, from the center of which Sir Everard spoke.

"There are several reasons why I am proud and pleased to attend today's parade for the purpose of presenting Sirdar Sahib Buddha Singh the patent and decoration awarded him by His Majesty's Government for long and excellent service," he said.

"There is first the gratification of taking part in an honor publicly done to a race distinguished for fortitude and loyalty—virtues displayed not only in India in times past but also recently and to this day in more than one theater of the great war.

"Then there is the pleasure of proving to all our Indian fellow subjects that the Government is as quick to note and to reward good service as it is to deal with the few who fail in the loyalty we all alike owe to our King.

"And there is in particular the joy of sharing in this great compliment to a section of our British community here in Shanghai and to a department of our Police Force, a force on which the war has imposed special and very onerous duties—duties performed by all ranks, as I am in a position to testify, with ardor and with discretion.

"Sirdar Sahib Buddha Singh, it is my honorable part to congratulate you on the steady and faithful performance of your responsible work in face of much toil and considerable danger and to decorate you with the symbol of the high honor that you have so worthily earned. Your advancement must deeply gratify your officers and cannot fail to encourage your fellows to persevere in their strenuous task here in Shanghai. I wish you long years of happy usefulness and through you I greet the Indian community, to whom I tender all our congratulations.

"I will now read the patent:—

"Sanad—To Buddha Singh, Senior Jemadar, Shanghai Municipal Police. I hereby confer upon you the title of Sirdar Sahib as a personal distinction." (signed by the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.)

"This is the decoration which I have great pleasure in attaching to your breast."

The Jemadar came forward at the close of the ceremony and received congratulations from the Consul-General and assembled guests.

Business and Official Notices

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of William Howard, Deceased.

Cause No. 614
Special Proceeding No. 230 (Testamentary)
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an order of said court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of William Howard, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, on or before the 27th day of April, 1918, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of same in due course to said Executor.

FREDERICK FERGUSON,
Executor,
c/o American Consulate-General,
Shanghai, China.
Dated October 27th, 1917.
15636

New French Government 4% Perpetual Loan.

The BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE will receive subscriptions at best rate of exchange and granting all facilities, for the above loan, particulars of which are as follows:

Price of issue: Fcs. 68.60 for 100 francs nominal.
Date of issue: 26th November, 1917.
Cash subscriptions will be allotted in full.
Allotments in full are equally granted in exchange for the following previous French War Securities:
Bons de la Defense Nationale.
Obligations de la Defense Nationale.
Rente 3½% Amortissable.
The New Loan is unconvertible for 25 years and free of all taxes.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.
15783

The Eden Dispensary

(Next to Horse Bazaar)
FOR VENEREAL DISEASES ONLY
Hours 10-12; 2-4 Daily.
Consultation free and Confidential.
DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

ANNOUNCEMENT

"V" MODES
NO. 20 NANKING ROAD,
Flat No. 4.
Ladies' blouses and lingerie,
Children's clothing a speciality.

"V" MODES
No. 20, Nanking Road.
15520

STEAMERS

For Sale or Charter. Only genuine applications will be entertained and references required.
C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES & Co.
1A Jinkee Road.

For Sale

Chinese dwelling houses near North Szechuen Road Extension, and on east of Seward Road.

A foreign-built dwelling house near North Szechuen Road Extension.

2 Mows near North Szechuen Road Extension.

4 Mows on Route de Say-Zoong.

C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES & Co.
1A Jinkee Road.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

Shanghai Race Club

AUTUMN RACE MEETING, 1917

NOTICE

ONLY Bank-notes issued by the following Banks in Shanghai will be accepted at this Race Meeting:—

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China
Bank of China (Shanghai Issue)
Bank of Communications (Shanghai Issue)
Bank of Taiwan
Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger
Banque de l'Indo Chine
Banque Industrielle de Chine
Commercial Bank of China
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank
International Banking Corporation
Mercantile Bank of India
Netherlands Trading Society (Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij)
Russo-Asiatic Bank
Yokohama Specie Bank

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
15728

The Banque Industrielle de Chine

invites subscriptions to the
RENTE PERPETUELLE
FRENCH 4% GOVERNMENT LOAN
Free of all taxes.
Unconvertible before 25 years
RATE OF ISSUE
Frs. 68.60 for Nominal Frs. 100.00
Subscriptions will close here on 15th December, 1917.
No charges whatever for wiring the subscriptions.
Facilities granted and best exchange.

G. LION,
Manager.
15799

Do you want to MAKE A PRESENT?
During this week we offer special reductions on
EMBROIDERIES
The Cathay Lace Co.
19 Nanking Road, Shanghai
Phone 2064

Aviation After War An Imperial Concern

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 14.—In the House of Commons, today, during a debate on the Air Force Bill, Major Baird, Parliamentary Secretary to the Air Board, declined to limit the Air Council to nine, on the ground of the Imperial importance of aviation after the war, as it may then be desirable to add additional members from the Dominions.

It Is The Greatest "Bargain"

ever offered to the public. Outfitting and drapery goods at prices absolutely below cost. We are quitting positively.

Time of sale limited

CANTOROVITCH
"QUIIS"
103 Broadway, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
0⁰⁰ — Midnight, 1330 — 130 p.m.
July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. S.	Mail 3. B. S.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. S.
2035	815	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	22301	1960	1020
2345	1112	635	..	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1653	710
000	1125	650	..	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2340	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2201	..	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. S.			Tientsin-Pukow Line	Mail 4. B. S.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	1705	1615
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1655	1602
745	1200	—	78	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1631	1547
1143	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	1332	1221
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Tsehow dep.	1048	908
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	806	640
7.	:	—	220	:	:	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	756	1813
1039	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	601	1542
1300	038	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	349	1311
1315	048	—	318	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	339	1258
1556	318	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	120	1038
1818	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	2338	810
9.	:	—	420	:	:	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	2329	2037
1156	933	—	553	arr. Pengpu dep.	1953	1442
1206	810	—	—	dep. Pengpu arr.	1946	1432
1637	1162	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	1648	928
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	1530	728

Express 16 B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line	Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
....	1420	..	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	1410	....
2300	1420	..	..	dep. Nanking arr.	1415	650
700	2120	..	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	735	2300

Yenchowfu Tsiningchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line			
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	610	1230	2000	530	1100	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2110
1032	1453	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	512	1126	1808	632	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	712	1312	1930

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.
300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.
B — train has buffet car with regular meal service
S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. S — train has only 1st class sleep. accom.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.
Tientsin, July 1917.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE, IN FORCE FROM SEPTEMBER 1st, 1917

Up—Shanghai North To Nanking (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI								
NORTH....dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00
SOOCHOW ....dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08
WUSIH.....dep.	..	10.21	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.20	2.10
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.50	11.42	13.16	15.03	17.48	..	21.25	3.10
TANYANG....dep.	8.05	12.59	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
CHINKIANG..dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.06
NANKING.....arr.	11.12	*14.15	16.36	19.13	19.50	..	..	6.50
PUKOW .....dep.	..	$15.30	T.P.R	..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU ...dep.	..	8.06	Second	..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN .....arr.	..	1..31	Day	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL.....dep	..	17.00	P.M.R.	..	..	..	..	..
PEKING .....arr.	..	19.50		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
PEKING.....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35	P.M.R.	..
TIENTSIN.....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.10		..
CENTRAL.....dep	..	..	..	..	..	$12.00	T.P.R	..
TSINANFU....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20.31	Second	..
PUKOW .....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	13.00	Day	..
NANKING.....dep.	..	..	7.20	8.05	11.45	*14.20	15.35	22.50
CHINKIANG..dep.	..	..	9.00	10.17	13 30	16.06	18.16	1.00
TANYANG....dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.08	..
CHANGCHOW dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.19	15 08	17.39	20.20	3.50
WUSIH.....dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.14	16.00	18.29	..	4.11
SOOCHOW ....dep.	9.35	8.09	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.15
SHANGHAI								
NORTH ....arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars, S. Sleeping Cars. *Connects Pukow with through Siberian Service.

To Shanghai North. (BRANCH LINE) To Woosung Forts.

WOOSUNG FORTS ..den.	6.50	8.10	11.10	13.15	16.00	18.10	19.50	21.20	SHANGHAI NORTH den.	6.10	7.30	10.30	12.25	14.50	17.20	19.10	20.40
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.37	11.37	13.42	16.27	18.37	20.17	21.47	KIANGWAN dep	6.21	7.41	10.41	12.36	15.01	17.41	19.21	20.51
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.25	8.45	11.45	13.50	16.35	18.45	20.25	21.55	WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	6.15	8.05	11.05	13.00	15.25	18.05	19.45	21.15

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local	Local
Shanghai North.....dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	....	....	....
Jessfield.....dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.20	....	15.06	....	....	....
Siccawei.....dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.29	....	15.13	....	....	....
Lunghwa Junction.....dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.47	....	15.30	....	....	....
Shanghai South.....dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.15*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*16.50*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction.....dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.47*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.32*	*17.07*	*18.12*
Sungkiang.....dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16 07	17.42	....	....
Kashai.....dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....	....
Kashing.....dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....	....
Yehzah.....dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....	....
Changan.....dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18 24	....	....	....
Hangchow.....dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....	....
Zahkou.....arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou.....dep.	.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9 20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow.....dep.	..	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan.....dep.	....	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehzah.....dep.	....	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12 39	15.51	18.46
Kashing.....dep.	....	..	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai.....dep.	....	..	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Sungkiang.....dep.	....	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction.....dep	*8.18*	*9.43*	*10.23*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South.....arr.	*8.35*	*10.00*	*10 45*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction.....dep.	....	....	....	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Siccawei.....dep.	....	....	....	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield.....dep	....	....	....	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North .....arr.	....	....	....	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZEN CHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZEN CHIAO

Konzen Chiao...	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	....	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19 15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	....	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzen Chiao...	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

Business and Official Notices

SHANGHAI TRAMWAYS

(Foreign Settlement)

Sheng Kung Pao's Funeral Procession

On Sunday, the 18th inst., from 1 p.m. until the procession has passed east of Mohawk Road the following alterations will be made in the Tramway service.

(1) Route No. 1 (Bubbling Well and Bund) will run via Sinza and Chekiang Roads.

(2) Route No. 2 Rifle Range and Carter Road, and Route No. 3 Carter Road and Chekiang Road (South End), will run as one route via Bubbling Well Road but using only the south track in Bubbling Well Road west of Mohawk Road and the west track in Carter Road.

D. McCOLL,
General Manager.

Shanghai Electric Construction Company, Ltd.
2 North Soochow Road,
16th November, 1917.

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

Autumn Race Meeting, 1917

The "Off" Day Races Will Be Held TODAY Saturday, 17th November

THE PROGRAMME INCLUDES:

THE GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE (5th Race)
THE AUTUMN HANDICAP
THE GRIFFINS' HANDICAP
THE SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS' HANDICAP

Th Races Will Commence at 1.30 p.m. Prompt

The public can obtain Tickets of Admission at the Gate:—
Price..... $1 each.

The Public Band will be in attendance.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
15861

THE SAVOY HOTEL

Special Cabaret Dinner every evening.

Music and Vaudeville during dinner from 7 to 9 p.m.

Dancing and Variety entertainment from 9 p.m. to midnight.

Music by the Savoy Orchestra.

Appearing Saturday and Sunday evening, for the first time in Shanghai, Suseanka and Vladineir Zacandin, Classic Musicians and Vocal Artists, late of the Conservatoire of Music, Moscow.

L. T. Slicker, in Ragtime Songs, accompanied by Chorus.

Price of Dinner including entertainment $1.50.

General Admission to after dinner dance free.

Tables or Private Dining Rooms reserved by request:
Telephone No. 2510.
15862

FREE DEMONSTRATION

of
"DEL MONTE" CANNED FRUITS & VEGETABLES
at
SINCERE'S Big New Store
THREE DAYS,
November 17th, 18th & 19th,
Saturday, Sunday & Monday.
Everybody Invited.

Fresh Russian Provisions Received:

Don't miss your opportunity of getting them cheaply!

RED CAVIAR at 60 cents per pound
SMOKED SALMON at 50 cents per pound, etc., etc., etc.

GODKIN'S RUSSIAN PROVISION STORE,
918 Broadway.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

OVERSEAS CLUB

Special Exhibition
of
Local Films
and
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
In aid of the
TOMMIES' 'XMAS FUND

OLYMPIC THEATRE
Wednesday, Nov. 21st, 1917
at 9 p.m.
Booking now open at Moutrie's
15839

The Penang Harbour oard

Applications are invited for a European Costing Clerk for the Dock Department.

Applicants should be competent in costing all materials and labour in connection with a Shipbuilding and Engineering Business.

Applications, stating salary required, should be addressed to the Local Chairman Penang Harbour Board, Penang.
15877

Prof. I. K. Seto
EXPERT MASSEUR
15 Years' Experience in U.S.A.

Electric and Steam Vapor and TURKISH BATHS, specialty for Rheumatism and Nervousness. 25 North Szechuen Road (opposite Quinsan Road). 15338

Schaefer Beer

LIGHT AND DARK

The choicest product of the oldest lager beer brewery in the United States.

HIGH-CLASS PROVISIONS
Constant arrivals of the best American and English Provisions, Wines and Spirits.

Try it once and you will buy it always!

C. EDDIE & CO.
1132-33 Broadway, Tel. N. 639.

Central Bureau of Liquidation of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

Notice is hereby given that under instructions from the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China, the business in China of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank has been placed in liquidation.

And all parties of Chinese, Allied and Neutral nationalities having claims against the said Bank are hereby required to notify the Local Bureau of Liquidation of their claims, within one month from this date.

And notice is hereby further given, that all parties indebted to the said Bank must discharge their liabilities within one month from this date, after which period the Central Bureau of Liquidation will take such action as may be necessary.

Shanghai, 13th November, 1917.
Bureau of Liquidation
of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank,
Shanghai.
14 The Bund.
15831

RING UP 3809

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

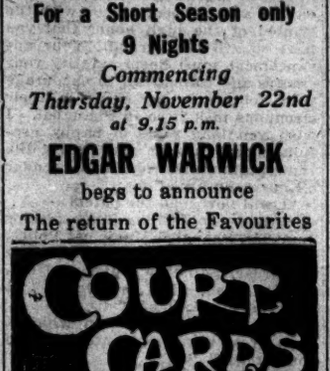
PER HOUR $4.00 PER HOUR

CENTRAL GARAGE CO.,
2a Jinkee Road.

Have you tried our
"UPPER CRUST"
Rye Whiskey?
=THE WHISKEY=
=OF QUALITY=
Phone 2021
GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
WINE MERCHANTS
73 Szechuen Road

Lyceum Theatre

For a Short Season only
9 Nights
Commencing
Thursday, November 22nd
at 9.15 p.m.
EDGAR WARWICK
begs to announce
The return of the Favourites



EVERY ONE A TRUMP!
BETTER AND BRIGHTER THAN EVER!
Plan at Moutrie's on Monday Morning
Prices $3.00, 2.00, 1.00
Book before you sleep

WHICH LANGUAGE DO YOU WISH TO LEARN? French, Spanish, Italian or German taught you by the modern methods of language teaching. For free particulars apply to American School of Correspondence, 34 Nanking Road.

BORN 1915
STILL EXISTING

Widler & Company
Chungking, West China.

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

ARE
NEVER SATISFIED
THEY ALWAYS RETURN TO
GRIFFITHS' STORES
FOR MORE OF CLUFF'S
DELICIOUS
"BLUE RIBBON"
TINNED FRUITS
TELEPHONE WEST 641 FOR A TRIAL ORDER

CORPORATION SEALS

AND LETTER-HEAD EMBOSSERS

Interchangeable Dies

$12.50 to $25.00 Mex.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
4 CANTON ROAD SHANGHAI

WEST 1211

"THE MOTOR HOUSE"
FOR
MOTOR TROUBLES
H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO., INC.

THE SHANGHAI SANITARIUM

ANNOUNCES TO THE PUBLIC
The Opening of Offices and Treatment Rooms
At 162a Bubbling Well Road,
SHANGHAI, CHINA
Battle Creek Sanitarium (U. S. A.)
System of dietetic, hydrotherapeutic, and Electro. Therapeutic Treatments a speciality.
15826

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

OFFICES TO LET

CORNER Museum and Hongkong Roads, suites of rooms suitable for offices, and godown adjoining on first and ground floors of No. 17 Museum Road, to let from January 1st. Complete with strong room, compradore office, etc. Apply at THE CHINA PRESS Office or 10 Yangtszepoo Road.
15871 N.24.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family, or two bachelors. Good table.

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens
'Phone 1946

In No. 8 a large room with smaller room and bathroom attached, suitable for small family, or two bachelors, also a small cosy room. Every comfort and a good table.

Oriental House
31 Boone Road

Large room with bath attached, also a large attic, hot water, facing garden, moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress.
'Phone North 1102 15268

TO LET, comfortable room, suitable for married couples or bachelors, with board, in British home. Moderate terms. 12a Quinsan Gardens.
15870 N.18.

TO LET: One furnished room, lights, taxes, water included, for $15.00. Apply No. 30 Muirhead Road.
15868 N.25.

TO LET: Two pleasant rooms with bath, lift and phone. Board. Prices moderate. Apply 103 Szechuen Road.
15863 N.17.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED by office assistant, with knowledge of accounts, shorthand and typewriting and filling, work after 5 o'clock. Apply to Box 395, THE CHINA PRESS.
15875 N.20.

EXPERT TYPIST (Chinese) desires engagement. Trustworthy, willing worker, with small salary to start. Apply to Box 392, THE CHINA PRESS.
15867 N.17.

YOUNG MAN (British), age 18, holding good references, seeks position in a mercantile firm where there are good prospects. Has good knowledge of steno-typing. Apply to Box 385, THE CHINA PRESS.
15851 N.18.

AN experienced young man seeks position as clerk and office assistant, moderate salary expected. Apply to Box 374, THE CHINA PRESS.
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SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: Chinese bookkeeper with banking experience. Apply, stating salary required, to Box 394, THE CHINA PRESS.
15873 N.20.

WANTED: Experienced bookkeeper. Apply by letter, stating experience and salary, Box 825, American Post Office.
15845 A.18.

WANTED ACCOUNTANT: Experienced foreigner for Hongkong office. Apply with references to Box No. 381, THE CHINA PRESS.
15842 N.17.

WANTED, a well-educated youth, about 19 or 20, American or British, of good appearance and address. Must have knowledge of shorthand and typewriting. Moderate salary to commence with. An excellent opportunity for an ambitious young man to learn a lucrative profession. Apply to Box 342, THE CHINA PRESS.
t.f.o.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET: Detached house, 176 Bubbling Well Road. Apply to William Katz and Co., 1a Jinkee Road.
15872 N.20.

AVENUE DUBAIL: To let, cosy, newly-built houses with bathroom and servants' quarters. Electric light, gas fixtures. Off tram line, near French Park. Mex. $35. Apply at No. 24 Rue Chapsal.
15850 N.18.

TO LET. No. 59 Yu Yuen Road, newly-constructed, detached residence. Hot and cold water, tennis lawn, garage. Tls. 115 per month. Apply to the China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.
15785

OFFICES, ETC., WANTED

WANTED: 3 or 4 rooms for offices, Central location; also godown, Eastern district. Apply to Box 393, THE CHINA PRESS.
15869 N.20.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: International Business Library, 12 vols., $30. Everyman's Encyclopoedia, 12 vols., $20.00. Home Medical Library, 6 vols., $6.00. Durny's History of the World, 4 vols., $4.00. Apply to Box 390, THE CHINA PRESS.
15865 N.18.

FOR SALE: Detached house, six rooms, with beautiful garden, greenhouse, stable; Eastern district. Apply to Box 391, THE CHINA PRESS.
15866 N.18.

FOR SALE, piano, nice appearance, fair tone instrument. Owner left Shanghai. Price Mex. $225. Apply to Box 389, THE CHINA PRESS.
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FOR SALE: On Rue Corneille, excellent building lot, containing 2½ mow. Most desirable residential section in Shanghai. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.
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FOR SALE: A first-class and practically new 12-bore hammerless gun, with case and cleaning-rod, by James and Reynolds, London. Please apply to Box 383, THE CHINA PRESS.
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WANTED to purchase, small residence in the Northern district. Vicinity Muirhead or Ward Road. Apply to Box 396, THE CHINA PRESS.
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WANTED: Salamander stove, (large size). Apply to Box 380, THE CHINA PRESS.
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WANTED: Fast and reliable pony, also harness and victoria, in perfect condition. State price and particulars to Box No. 384, THE CHINA PRESS.
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FOR SALE: One full-size billiard table, English make, with cues, sets of balls, board; quite complete at Tls. 600, cost new Tls. 1,200. In excellent condition, only privately used. To be seen by appointment. Apply to Box 382, THE CHINA PRESS.
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